

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXIX. No. 5

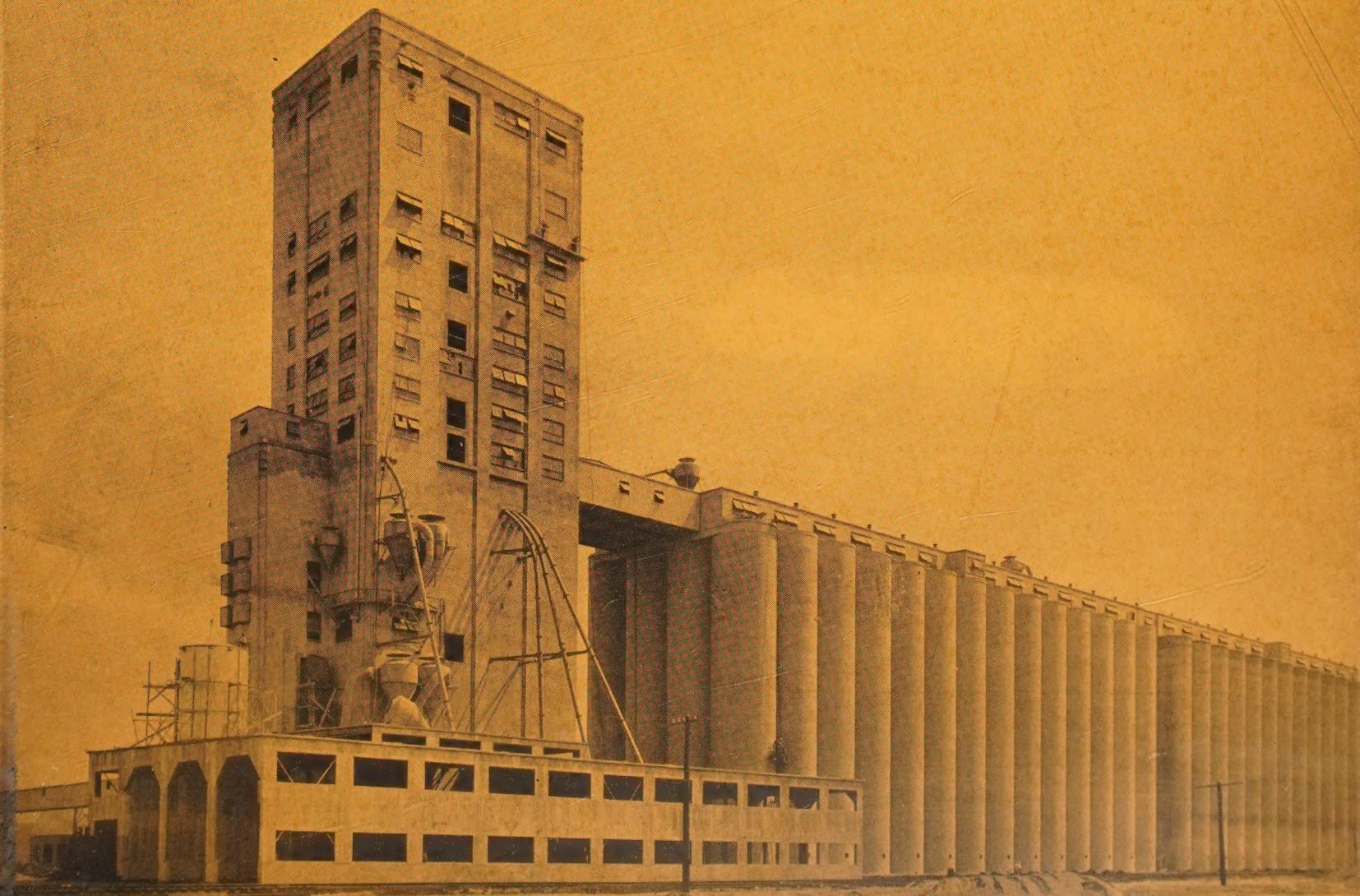
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., September 8, 1937

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

The 3,000,000-bushel River-Rail Concrete Elevator Nearing Completion at Kansas City, Kan.

[For Illustrated Description see page 206]



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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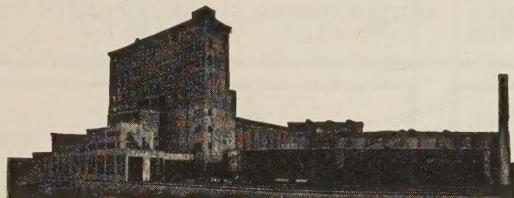
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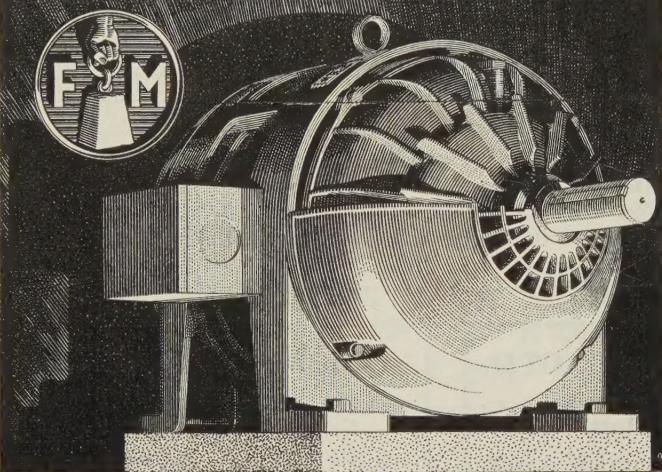
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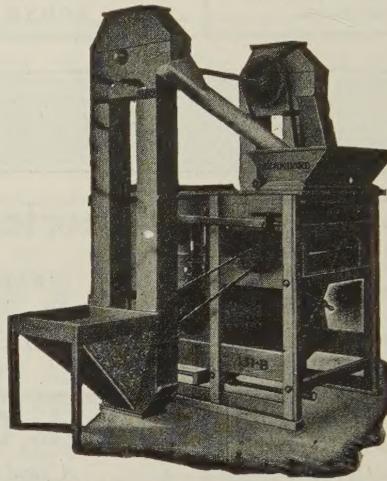
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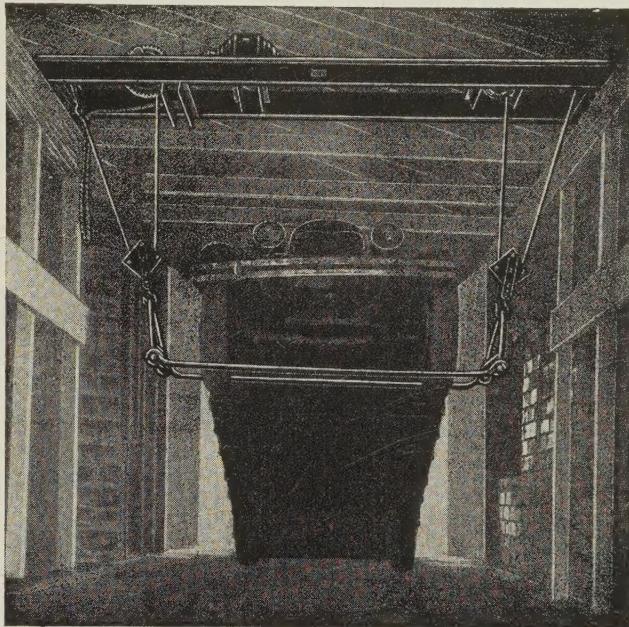
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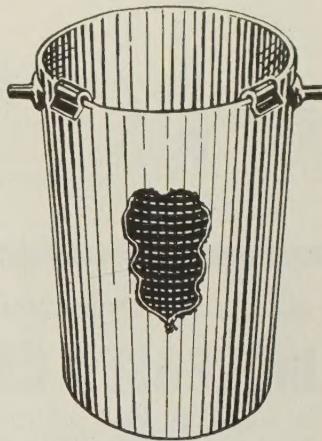


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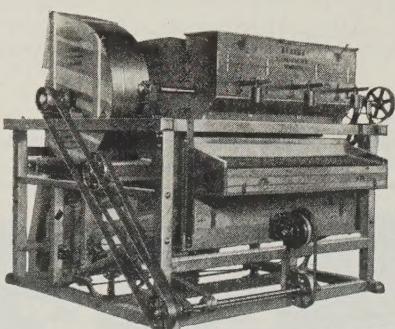
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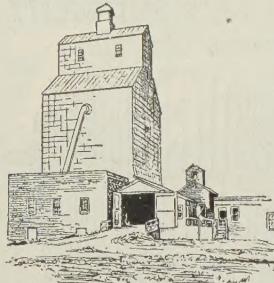
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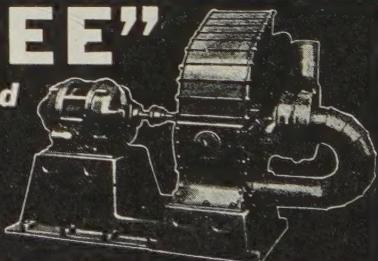
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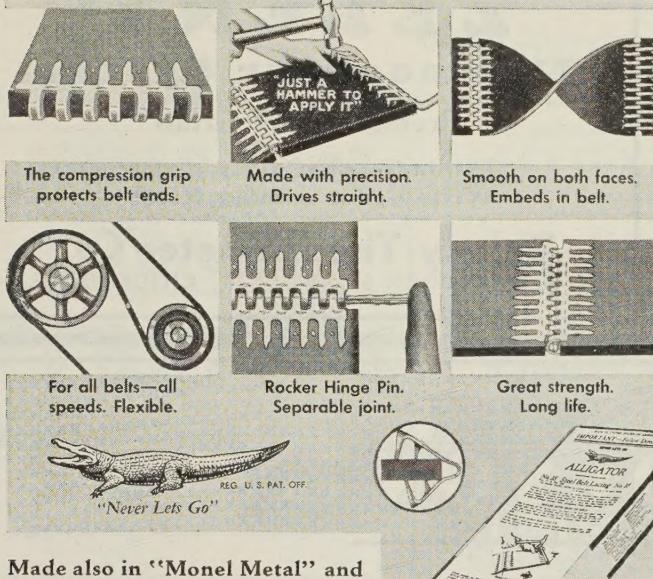
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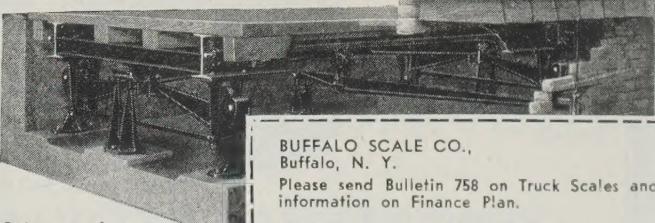
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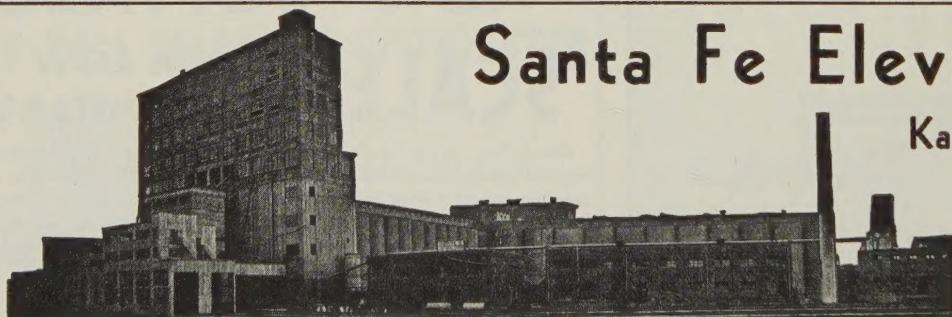
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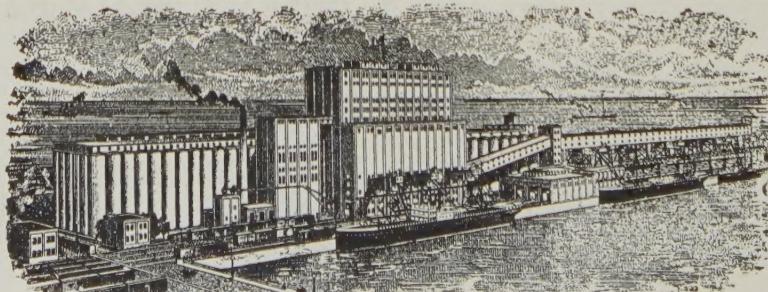
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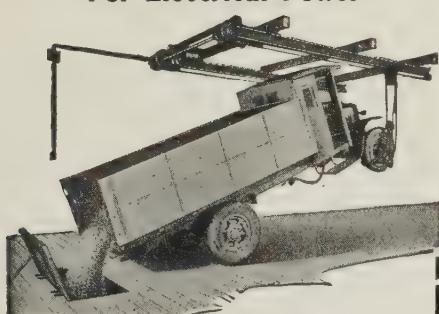
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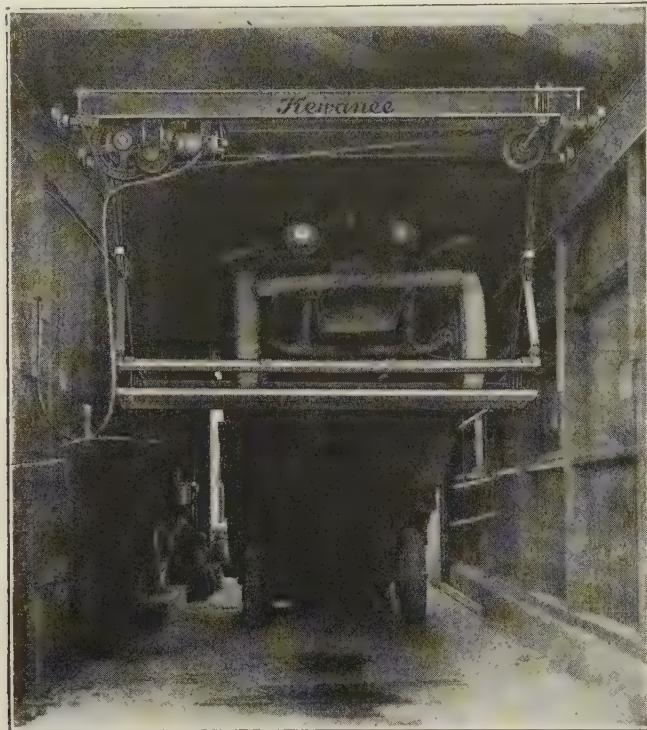
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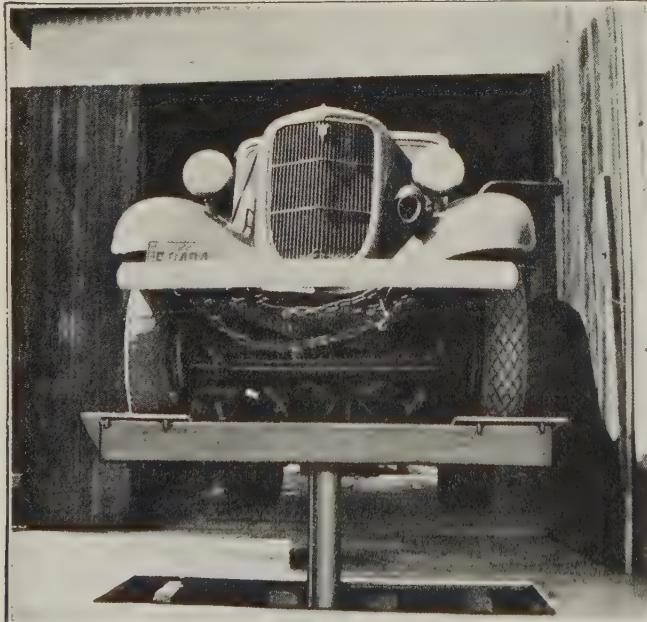
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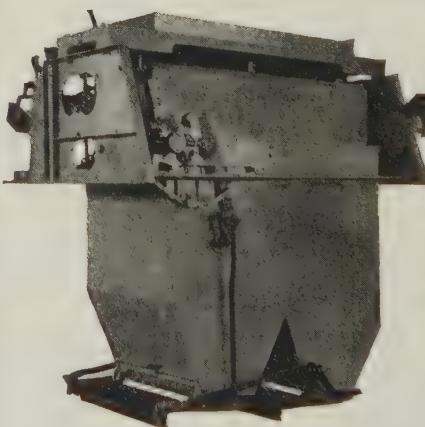
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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 8, 1937

LARGER GLAZED areas in elevator cupolas would increase illumination and ventilation and reduce the resistance to the destructive force when the grain dust explodes.

POSTING PRICES bid for grain and sticking to them convinces growers you are offering all the market justifies. When you raise your posted bid you cast doubt on its fairness.

MAILING envelopes which fail to deliver sample of grain, seed or feed to addressee are just another irritation. Why waste your time, labor and postage on cheap envelopes that cannot be depended upon for help in promoting your business?

A LOADING SPOUT of the correct diameter and pitch will deliver all grain elevated by the shipping leg to the farthest ends of the largest cars. If you wish to avoid shoveling grain in closed box cars on hot days, insist upon having a loading spout which will deliver the grain where you want it.

DUPLICATING scale tickets not only saves time in recording grain received, but they protect grain buyers from alterations.

ONE OF THE encouraging signs of the times that is most convincing is the increasing number of dealers who are providing convenient, comfortable and well equipped offices for conducting their business.

GROUP meetings are again being held by the state ass'ns to the advantage of all concerned. Goodwill and friendly relations are a splendid antidote for cut-throat competition.

SERVING as a bad debt collector without pay is not in keeping with the business policies of progressive grain buyers. If a landlord or other creditor has a lien on growers' grain, it should not be good as against a third party unless he gives formal notice or has lien recorded.

SOME county scale inspectors are instructing owners of truck scales to refuse to weigh any truck with a semi-trailer until the driver is on the ground. That would slow down the weighing of such loads, but it would stop the use of the hydraulic jack in controlling the weight of trucks' contents.

WINTER WHEAT farmers spurred on by the prevailing high prices are plowing an increased acreage in hope of harvesting a larger crop next year. Alert dealers are earnestly advising the careful selection of choice, clean seed that is free from smut and the liberal use of the best fertilizer obtainable.

BARLEY SHIPPERS often damage their own grain unnecessarily by rough handling and sometimes turn choice malting barley into feed by running their shipping leg over 550 feet a minute. Experienced malt handlers avoid running their legs over 460 feet a minute and try to cushion the delivery at the head.

THE ECONOMY effected thru the installation of anti-friction bearings throughout the elevator will soon offset the cost of the improvement and earn dividends for the rest of its life in the form of reduced fire insurance premiums. Anti-friction bearings not only reduce the oil and power requirements, but also reduce the labor and worry needed to keep the plant in safe operation.

THE DESTRUCTIVE explosion in an Atchison flour mill late last month has stirred up an unusual number of inquiries for dust control equipment. We have had so many disastrous explosions of grain dust during the last twenty years no elevator owner can afford to jeopardize the lives of his employes and his own property by failing to install the latest and best in dust collecting equipment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of improvements in old grain elevators and the building of new continue to reach us in most encouraging numbers. Business has been so good with the grain elevator operators of most sections they see the necessity of rejuvenating and modernizing their plants to care more efficiently for the increased business coming.

"NO SMOKING" signs in every part of your plant might not stop all the offenders, but they would help to discourage some of the spark spreaders. The number of disastrous fires started every day by tobacco burners is so excessive it should be easy to effect a material reduction in the heavy loss as traceable direct to smokers' carelessness.

GRAIN DEALERS who are willing to profit by the experience of their brother dealers will peruse carefully our news columns. The dealer who will not profit from the experiences of his fellow operators is indeed unfortunate as he cannot hope to live long enough to survive the grain trade's experiences for a single day.

HIGH PRICED grain and field seeds offer a perpetual temptation to town loafers and moral cowards in need of spending money. By keeping all parts of your plant well barred and locked you help to discourage the light fingered gentry from converting your property to their own use. It is much easier to keep them out than to recover property taken.

CORN FUTURES now offer the biggest problem in the speculative grain markets, in the adjustment that is inevitable between cash corn at \$1.05 and December at 65c. For the first time in years October delivery quotations are appearing on the board. The obvious deduction is that he who rushes his corn to market will realize a higher price than he who waits.

FREIGHT RATES by rail in the past have been dictated by pressure from political and industrial interests so it is small wonder the Interstate Commerce Commission is studying the apparently impossible plan of basing all rates on the cost of handling the freight as a reasonable basis that will avoid preferences and discriminations that are the source of unending complaint.

IT SHOULD be gratifying to the country grain dealer to know that "country run" grain is esteemed by buyers more highly than "elevator" wheat out of a central market. In the country run grain the buyer expects to find only such foreign matter as grew in the same field, thus simplifying his separations or processing. If all of the farmers hauling to the same country railroad station could be persuaded to sow only one variety what a blessing it would be to all concerned.

Crop Control Impracticable

OUR IMPORTS of farm products during the crop year ending June 30 amounted to \$1,539,239,000.00 and yet no one suspects the U. S. Dept. of Agri. to be working for the promotion of the interests of farmers of foreign lands, in fact no premium has been tendered the foreign farmers for reducing the acreage planted to any food product.

IN THE horse and wagon days elevator driveways were always placed on the side of the elevator farthest from the tracks because the horses did not care to associate with the locomotives. The trucks used in hauling grain to market today have no fear of moving trains, in fact they do not hesitate to run right over engines or cars. While placing the grain receiving and shipping facilities on the same side of the elevator may facilitate the supervision of operations, it reduces the throw of grain spouted into cars and often will require more shoveling to trim load properly.

Disturbing Questionnaires

At the rate it is going the Commodity Exchange Administration soon will have every speculator and investor in grain exposed to public gaze in the goldfish bowl. However the farmer will be permitted to hold his own grain as he wishes, altho the bureaucrats may drive all the speculative buyers out of the farmers' markets.

This week 900 commission merchants have received a questionnaire wanting to know about trading accounts for which one party supplies the capital and another does the managing, that is, gives the buying and selling orders, under the customary power of attorney.

The Grain Futures Administration fell down on so many of its prosecutions alleging "manipulation," whatever that is, it is suspected that its present exploration is made with the hope of unearthing a charge that can be made to stick. At least we may expect in due course of time a series of thou-shalt-nots bearing upon discretionary accounts.

In its accompanying press release the Administration states that "such persons frequently have a series of failures and bankruptcies behind them." In this respect managers of trading accounts rate about as do managers of other business enterprises, the commercial agencies having statistics to prove that most business enterprises that are started end in failure, usually from lack of capital or knowledge of the business. In speculation, however, capital is of little importance; and knowledge of the business is everything, so much so that one having real knowledge finds it more profitable to employ his knowledge exclusively in operations on his own account than for others. Obviously the advertising tipsters are mere pretenders to knowledge.

No single nation growing but a small percentage of the world production of any commodity can raise prices by limiting its own output or by buying up the surplus.

Even tho the proportion of the world's production grown within the borders of the country is considerable, crop control has been a failure, as in the case of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Brazilian Government coffee control.

Both these failures can be expected to find a parallel in the cotton control about to be inaugurated by the United States Government, and for the same reason, that cotton is a crop grown for export, to compete in the world's markets.

For Canada to retire from wheat production and for the United States to quit growing cotton would be commercial suicide, and partial crop restriction as now actually planned by the Washington bureaucracy would be partial paralysis.

While the mules dumbly plowed under every third row of cotton, the cotton planters in Brazil, Egypt, India, Russia and China got busy. Brazil now is producing 5 per cent of the world's cotton crop, against 2 per cent 6 years ago. The United States producing only 44 per cent of the world's cotton crop, as against 63 per cent in 1931, under the whip of bureaucracy will attempt to raise the price for the remainder of the world producing 56 per cent.

The commissioners of agriculture of the southern states wanted a cotton loan and they got it. They wanted a subsidy and they got it. They did not care for crop control but the Washington bureaucracy, hungry for power, will thrust it upon them. They will so hedge about the disbursement of the loan and 3-cent subsidy that the cotton grower will be forced under the yoke. The bureaucrats will teach him that he will get rich by producing less.

Facts are stubborn things. One fact is that in the 26 years from 1909 to 1934 the thirteen largest crops of wheat and corn in the United States paid the farmers ten billion dollars more than the thirteen smallest crops. Thirteen largest

corn crops paid the farmer \$27,521,000, against \$22,580,000,000 for the thirteen smallest crops.

Why then adopt a policy of scarcity that must cut down the profits of the farmer, of the hauler of freight, of the processor, and the shipper? The government slaughtered 6,000,000 pigs and the employees of the stockyards had to go on relief.

Wheat from Northwest to Southeast

Those areas in the United States not producing sufficient wheat, rye and corn during the past few years have been drawing supplies from abroad, the Carolinas going as far as Oregon, Washington and Idaho for wheat.

With the shift of the United States from an importing nation to one enjoying an export surplus the price level over the entire country falls to the export level, and the price in the Carolinas is so much lower than that in Europe the Southeast no longer affords a market for Pacific Northwest wheat, which now nets the grower a higher price if exported. Unaware of this shift in trade the growers of the Pacific Northwest are fighting for reduced rates on wheat to the Southeast, failing to understand that the changed conditions prevent the movement of wheat in that direction even under a reduced rate of freight.

The nine southeastern states in 1937 produced 47,233,000 bus. wheat, against 30,229,000 bus. during the five years, 1928-1932, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. In other words, those states will require to ship in 17,000,000 bus. less in the form of wheat or flour. In some of these states the home production about equals the per capita consumption. Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland have a surplus this year to ship out.

The North Carolina wheat harvest this year is the heaviest since 1900, and is estimated at 6,228,000 bus. compared with the 1928-32 average of 3,790,000 bus.

In normal years what wheat was needed by the southeastern cotton states was drawn from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, enjoying a freight rate much lower than the 71 cents charged from Seattle and Portland via the Panama Canal to interior points by rail in the Southeast.

Last year considerable Pacific Northwest wheat was handled thru Kansas City, but now the Kansas surplus has pushed the price at Kansas City down to 8 cents under the Pacific Northwest offers. Export sales of Pacific Northwest wheat on this crop have been small, and railroad warehouses and terminals are filling up with the present liberal movement from the ranches.

As to equalities and inequalities, all the beauty and glory of life come from inequalities. If we were all Beethovens or Shakespeares, or marvelous in any one direction, life would be unbearable : : Who shall tell us if an Easter lily is the equal of a rose, or if either is equal to an oak, or a pine? The question of equality is out of court : : The one thing we need to do is to cultivate the finest and sweetest things in us; and then, whether we are one of the California big trees, or the violet in a valley, we shall help on the beauty and glory of the earth.

—Robert Collyer.

The Grain Trade Will Meet in Dallas, Tex., Oct. 10-12

Directors' Meeting

Officers and directors of the national ass'n will meet in Dallas on Sunday evening, Oct. 10, for their annual dinner and for a brief business session ahead of the official opening of the convention.

At this meeting the convention program and ass'n plans for the future will be discussed. Invitations for the 1938 convention of the ass'n will be considered at this meeting.

Railroad Rates to Dallas

While railroads are offering no special fares to Dallas for the national convention, passenger fares thruout the West and Middle West have been reduced so drastically, that the regular fares are now no higher than the reduced fares that have been offered in previous years.

Two railroads are offering special train service from St. Louis to Dallas for the convention; special Pullman cars also will be made up at Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Constitutional Changes for National Ass'n

Officers and directors of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n have officially notified its members of proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws of the ass'n, which will give the organization a wider scope of action in serving the grain industry, and simplify the handling of ass'n affairs.

The proposed changes and amendments will be presented to the membership at the annual convention in Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11-12, for ratification or rejection.

Primary change in the constitution is a numbering system to identify parts in discussion, or correspondence.

Primary change in the by-laws gives the directors authority to hire and title ass'n employees.

Dallas Convention Notes

A special breakfast for association officials will be held in the Baker Hotel on the morning of Oct. 11 and the entire Monday afternoon session will be an Association Conference. Stirring speakers are booked for this session.

Dallas, Tex.—Members of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n who meet here for their annual convention on Oct. 11-12, will pay honor to one of their veteran officers and members, Charles S. Clark of Chicago. Mr. Clark organized the Ass'n, called the first meeting in Chicago, drafted the first Constitution and By Laws, acted as Secretary of the first meeting and served as Sec'y-Treas. from 1896 to 1901.

Mr. Clark, now publisher of the *Grain & Feed Journals* of Chicago, will be honored at a special luncheon program on Monday, Oct. 11, at the Baker Hotel, convention headquarters. He will take part in the program, giving some reminiscences of the early days of the National Ass'n, and the national problems it had to meet.

St. Louis, Mo.—Railroad lines here are reporting strong interest in reservations for the trip to Dallas, Tex., for the 41st annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Oct. 11-12. Special trains and special Pullman cars are being planned by two roads here. Some special cars will route through here from the north and east; others through Kansas City.

Directors of the National Ass'n will arrive in Dallas for their business meeting on Oct. 10, a few coming a day earlier to see the Texas-

Oklahoma football game. The main body of convention visitors will arrive Monday morning, Oct. 11. Headquarters will be at the Baker Hotel in Dallas.

"Texas" Entertainment

Special entertainment features have been arranged by the Dallas hosts for the national convention. These will bring to the delegates a taste of the "Texas" brand of southern hospitality, and the renowned ability of the South to make everybody happy.

Included will be the big annual banquet on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, with an outstanding after dinner speaker, a long list of entertainment numbers, and the annual dance that lasts literally until morning.

Special entertainment has been arranged for the ladies.

A special "Texas Night" has been arranged for the annual stag affair Monday evening, Oct. 11.

The annual golf tournament Tuesday afternoon will offer an especially attractive array of prizes for the most adept among the golfers. Bring your clubs.

The registration fee this year will be only \$3 and will entitle the visitor to all entertainment features.

Grading School for Grain Dealers at Convention

Dallas, Tex.—Corn, grain sorghums and hard red winter wheat will be examined and graded by students in the big grain grading school to be held in Dallas on Oct. 10, as the opening feature of the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. The convention ends here with a banquet on Oct. 12.

W. B. Combs, Chicago, official of the United States Department of Agriculture, grain standards division, will be in charge of the grain grading school. C. W. Griffin of Ft. Worth, Tex., will be general chairman of the program.

All members of the National Ass'n attending the big convention, and all other grain dealers and shippers of Texas and the South, are invited to take part in the grading school. There is no charge for entry. Each person attending the grading school, however, is asked to bring his own pair of tweezers for handling grain.

Here is the program for the grading school on Oct. 10:

9:00 a.m.—Call to order by C. W. Griffin.

9:05 a.m.—Word of welcome from President S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia., for the National Ass'n.

9:15 a.m.—"Aims and Subjects of Educational Work," by Mr. W. B. Combs.

9:30 a.m.—Outline of the day's program, by Mr. Griffin.

9:45 a.m.—Actual grading of corn samples.

10:45 a.m.—"Important Grading Factors in Texas Corn," by J. F. Shanley, chief grain inspector, San Antonio, Tex.

11:00 a.m.—Actual grading of grain sorghum samples.

11:45 a.m.—"The Important Grading Factors in Grain Sorghums," by C. M. Goodnight, chief inspector, Amarillo, Tex.

12:00 m.—"Important Factors in Grading Hard Red Winter Wheat," by Mr. Combs.

12:15 p.m. to 1:15—Lunch.

1:30 p.m.—Actual grading of wheat samples; dockage determination, mixed wheat, damage, etc.

4:00 p.m.—General discussion led by Mr. Combs.

5:00 p.m.—Adjournment.

The grading school probably will be held in the Baker Hotel, convention headquarters for

the National Ass'n. Dealers and country shippers who wish to take part in the grading school are asked to send their names to Mr. C. W. Griffin, 404 U. S. Court Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex., by October first.

National Convention Speakers

The tentative program prepared for the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, which will be held at Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11-12, presents a galaxy of national figures in the grain industry, covering a wide variety of subjects.

Peter Molyneaux, editor of the *Texas Weekly*, economist, and widely quoted writer.

Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, leading marketing authority, successful grain dealer, and a Board of Trade official whose experience includes service with the A. A. A. in the heyday of its glory.

S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia., capable pres. of the national ass'n, whose opening address will analyze existing conditions in the grain and feed trades, and the promise that lies ahead.

L. W. Baldwin, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who will discuss the part played by the railroads in the agricultural world.

Edgar Markham, Washington, D. C., legislative representative for the National Grain Trade Council, in a thoro discussion of the wages and hours bill.

Floyd Oles, Seattle, Wash., with the viewpoint of the Pacific Coast in a review of the labor situation.

J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, Kan., enterprising ass'n worker, sec'y of the Kansas organization, will tell what ass'ns can do for their members.

Breakfast and Luncheon Meetings

Special breakfast and luncheon meetings will again feature the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, which will be held in Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11-12.

On Monday morning, Oct. 11, the secretaries and officials of grain and feed trade ass'ns will meet for their annual pow-wow. Fred K. Sale, Indiana Grain Dealers' secretary, will preside.

Members of the nominations and resolutions committees also will have a special breakfast meeting on Monday morning.

The Weighmasters National Ass'n, and the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, will have dinner and luncheon meetings on Oct. 10.

Directors of the National Grain Trade Council are expected to hold a breakfast or luncheon meeting on Tuesday, to discuss business matters with government officials.

The Feed Trade Relation Council of the National Ass'n will hold a luncheon on Tuesday, with E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, presiding. They will have a round-table discussion of feed trade matters.

Members of the "Circle," an organization of grain men, will hold a breakfast or luncheon meeting during the convention.

Members of the uniform grades committee will hold a special conference with government officials, according to present plans.

United Buyers Corporation, Chicago, is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with being a dummy brokerage concern getting discounts for 46 wholesale grocers.

A hearing will be held Sept. 16 at Minneapolis on the petition by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. for an injunction to restrain the state from enforcing the state fair trade act making it a misdemeanor to sell articles at less than 10 per cent above manufacturer's cost.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Calculating Feed Formula?

Grain & Feed Journals: In the late flood we lost the Journals we had preserved for years, and in one was a list of different poultry feeds giving the number of pounds of each ingredient and from the total, we could derive the protein, fat and fiber of the mixture. What was this list?—Gwinn Bros. & Co., Huntington, W. Va.

Ans.: Walter B. Griem, Wisconsin State Chemist, gave a list of ingredients and method of calculating any feed, that was published in the Journal, as follows:

Feeds vary in composition on account of variations in the analyses of seeds and variations in manufacturing processes. The following table gives the analyses of the feeds most commonly found on Wisconsin markets. Feeds with a higher guaranteed protein and fat content and a lower fiber content than those given are more desirable.

Name of Feed	Min. Protein Pct.	Min. Fat Pct.	Max. Fiber Pct.
Alfalfa meal	14	2	33
Barley	11	2	5
Beet pulp—dried	8	1	22
Brewers' grains—dried	23	7	20
Buckwheat feed	12	3	30
Buttermilk—dried	32	4	0
Corn	10	4	2
Corn oil cake meal	18	8	10
Corn gluten feed	23	1	9
Corn gluten meal	40	1	4
Cottonseed meal (43%)	43	5	11
Screenings	14	5	15
Hominy feed	10	5	5
Linseed oil meal (O. P.)	34	5	10
Malt feed	20	6	18
Malt sprouts	22	2	14
Meat scraps	50	6	3
Oats	12	5	10
Oat mill feed	5	2	30
Rye	11	2	2
Rye feed	15	3	7
Soybean meal	40	6	6
Tankage (60%)	60	6	3
Bonemeal, steamed	7	3	1
Bonemeal, 10-20% protein	10	5	1
Bonemeal, raw	20	2	1
Wheat	12	2	2
Wheat bran	15	5	11
Wheat flour middlings	16	5	6
Wheat standard middlings	16	5	9

Calculation of the Analysis of a Grain Mixture: Frequent requests are received to calculate the analysis of given feed formulas. A simple method is here given which is applicable for any number or amounts of ingredients. It can be used to determine the fat or the fiber as well as the protein of a formula such as is given in the example, by substituting the fat or fiber figures for those of the protein. A mixed feed can be used as an ingredient as easily as a single concentrate in this method of calculating, but the analysis of such mixed feed must be known.

Plan for Calculating Analysis of Grain Mixture: Example, to find the protein content of a mixture composed of: 400 pounds of ground corn, 600 pounds of ground oats, 350 pounds of wheat bran, 350 pounds of gluten feed, and 300 pounds of linseed meal.

Column 1	2	3	4
Ingredients	Pct. protein content or lbs. per hundred	Hundreds of lbs. per ingredient	Pounds of protein from each ingredient
Ground corn	10	4	40
Ground oats	12	6	72
Wheat bran	15	3.5	52.5
Gluten feed	23	3.5	80.5
Linseed oil meal	34	3	102

Sum 20 347.0
Then 347 divided by 20 = 17.35 = protein content of ration, which is therefore 17.35%.

Explanation: In column 1 list the feeds used. Obtain from the guaranty on the sacks, or from the analysis given in Table I, the protein content of the ingredients.

NOTE: If either fat or fiber is also wanted, insert such figures instead of the protein figures, and calculate in separate calculations, exactly as for protein.

Place the hundreds of pounds of each ingredient in column 3. For example, 350 pounds of an ingredient is listed as 3.5 hundreds pounds.

Multiply for each ingredient the figures in column 2 by those in column 3 to obtain figures for column 4. This is multiplying the percent-

age of protein, or pounds in a hundred, by the number of hundred pounds of each ingredient to obtain the total pounds of protein furnished by each ingredient in the formula.

Add column 3, which gives the total weight of the formula in hundred pounds.

Add column 4, which gives the total weight of protein.

Divide the sum of column 4 by the sum of column 3. This is then the protein content, in percentage, of the formula.

Government Aids Corn Bears

Washington, D. C.—Government grain experts predicted Aug. 27 that corn prices will drop sharply.

The biggest declines, the buro said, "probably will occur in the corn belt regions where supplies have been extremely small in the last three years and where prices have been high compared with those in other areas."

Altho corn prices have declined in recent weeks, they are at "a relatively high level compared with oats and barley, as a result of small supplies and an active demand," the buro said.

Dust Explosion at Atchison, Kan.

An explosion on the fourth floor of the flour mill of the Lukens Milling Co., at Atchison, Kan., at 8:15 a. m., on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 28, spread fire to three floors of the mill building in a few minutes.

The head house of the grain elevator was burned to the ground, but the concrete tanks appear not to have been damaged. The 1-story warehouse and the office building also were saved.

The mill was in operation at the time, and the explosion is thought to have occurred in a dust collector. The loss is \$150,000, fully insured.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 9, 10.—Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 13, 14. Independent Feed Dealers' Ass'n of Iowa, Inc., Des Moines, Ia.

Sept. 14, 15, 16. American Soybean Ass'n, Urbana, Ill.

Oct. 6. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n's fall meeting, Norvel Hotel, Lima, O.

Oct. 11, 12. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Dallas, Tex.

Oct. 14, 15. Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Tex.

Oct. 28. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 16, 17, 18. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Toledo, O.

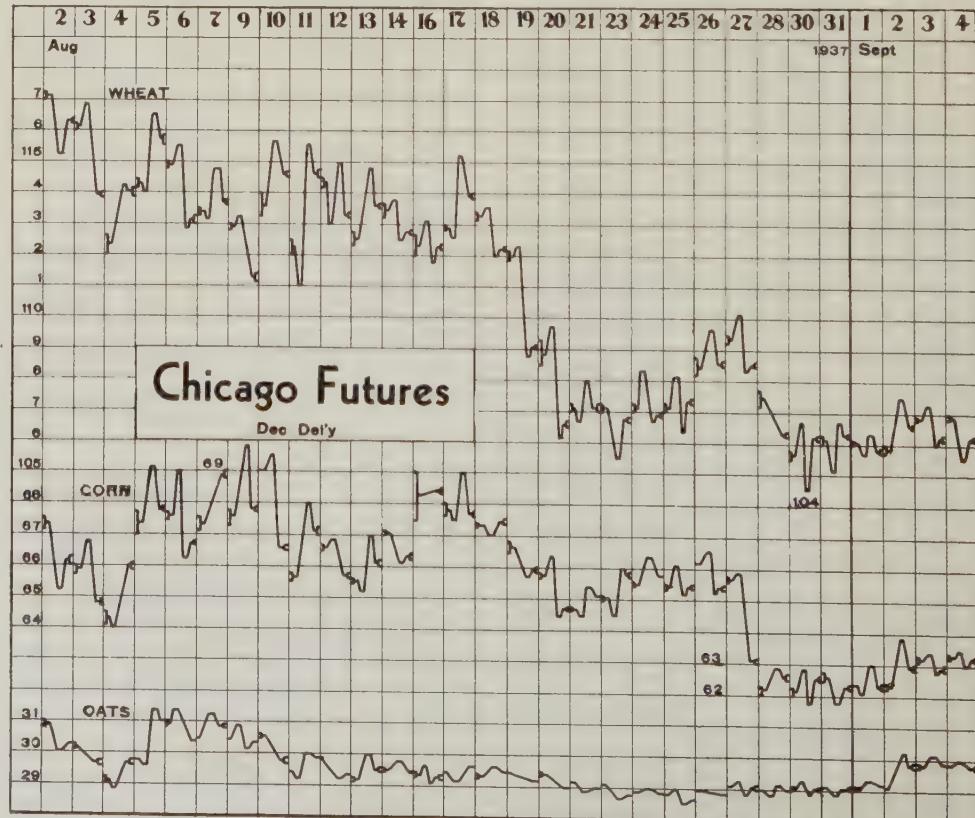
March 27, 28, 29, 30. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Kansas City, Mo.

May 9, 10. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Danville, Ill.

Crop Curtailment Condemned

The International Institute of Agriculture in a report issued Sept. 1 condemned artificial crop curtailment as a method of bringing about economic recovery.

Such artificial recovery policies as crop restriction may be temporarily successful, but they place in jeopardy continued economic progress resulting from advances in science and technique, the Institute said. Unless the world is to acknowledge utter intellectual and moral bankruptcy and admit its planned economy is a system of bold economic suicide, it eventually—the sooner the better—must change the direction of its planning efforts.



Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Kansas Shippers Caught in a Declining Market

Grain Dealers Journal: Our business for July was greater than any July since the world war, but on account of competition overbidding the market, low grades and declining markets, we have failed to realize a profit from our labors. Most of the Kansas grain dealers I have talked with except in the southern part of the state have lost money.

Dealers who had a heavy movement and marketed the grain before the decline made money. Many consigners shipped their purchases to market before the decline started, but those slow to get into action failed to escape a loss. Much of the wheat moved direct from the threshers or combines to the country elevators so the movement has been light of late.—Sunflower Grain Co.

Need Education on Hedging

Grain & Feed Journals: I have been running a farmers' elevator at this station since May of 1925. It is one of the best equipped country elevators in the state of Iowa with a total of 50,000 bus. capacity of which 40,000 bus. are in 4 large bins.

The company was in the red too far to mention; but there stood a splendid storage house all concrete and plenty of capacity.

I had hedged grain in the past and knew a carrying charge when I saw it. It was in the fall of 1929 that I was able to get financed. I had plenty of opposition as the firm had lost plenty of money on the Board of Trade. Their system was to store grain for the farmer, ship it out and buy back the future for protection, which any grain man knows is a loss at the start.

That fall I contracted oats @ 40c per bu. Bought 30,000 bus. and had the same amount sold on the Board of Trade. In April of

1930 I sold the oats @ 37½c track which was a loss of 2½c per bu.; but by spreading my options we collected 16c per bu. on the hedge.

I am considered a gambler and a speculator while I am just protecting my company from losses.

We have on hand at this time 40,000 bus. of oats, 12,000 bus. new corn contracted for and 3,000 bus. soybeans contracted for, all of which are hedged, which enables me to go home and sleep.

The country grain business will be on a better footing when the farmers are taught the true service of the Board of Trade and its uses. Thousands of bushels of grain can be stored in empty country elevators, having it there if needed at home for use and be protected against a loss at all times.—G. H. McCarel, mgr. Newburg Elevator Co., Newburg, Ia.

The Old Excess Profits Tax

Taxpayers who arbitrarily raised or lowered the valuation of their capital stock in their capital stock tax return now may obtain a refund of part of the tax if claim is made within four years from the date of payment.

In the Gertel case the Commissioner of Internal Revenue rejected an amended return changing the valuation from the book value of \$78,000 to \$828,000. He assessed the excess profits tax on the original declared \$78,000. The federal court in Kentucky has just held the Commissioner to be wrong, on the ground that the original declaration of value was so understated as to constitute no declaration of value in fact. While under the provisions of the Act, the taxpayer is authorized to declare whatever value he chooses and thereafter this declaration may not be amended, the court holds that a declaration cannot be arbitrarily arrived at by the taxpayer: "There must be a basis in fact for its conclusion. If the statute authorizes an arbitrary determination, it would be void for uncer-

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past 2 weeks have been as follows:

	Option	Wheat											
		High	Low	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
Chicago	131½	104½	107½	108½	108½	108½	106½	106½	106½	105½	107½	107½	107½
Winnipeg	143½	107	119	120½	121	118½	119½	119½	119½	121½	120½	121	125½
Liverpool*	123½	125½	127½	127½	125½	124½	124	124	124	126	126½	126	129½
Kansas City	127	98½	100½	102½	102½	100	99½	100½	100½	102½	101½	102	105
Minneapolis	142½	109½	116½	117½	116½	114½	114	114½	114½	115½	115½	114½	118
Duluth	113½	98	102½	104	104½	101½	101½	102	102½	102½	101½	100	103½
Milwaukee	131½	104½	107½	108½	108½	106½	106½	106½	105½	107½	107½	107½	...
Corn													
Chicago	86½	61½	65½	65½	63	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	63½	64½
Kansas City	88½	60½	63½	63½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	62½	61½	62	63
Milwaukee	86½	62	65½	65½	63	62½	62½	62½	62½	63	63½	63½	...
Oats													
Chicago	42½	28½	28½	28½	29	29	29	29	29	29½	29½	29½	30½
Winnipeg	54½	38½	43½	44½	45	44½	44½	44½	44½	45½	45½	45½	46½
Minneapolis	38½	26½	26½	26½	27	27	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	28½
Milwaukee	41½	28½	28½	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	29½	29½	...
Rye													
Chicago	96½	73½	77½	77½	77½	76½	76½	77½	78½	79	79½	79	80½
Minneapolis	91	68½	71½	72½	72½	71½	71½	71½	72½	73½	73	73	74½
Winnipeg	106½	74	82½	84	84½	81½	83½	85½	84½	85½	85½	87	89½
Duluth	82½	71½	75	75½	75	73½	73½	74½	76	75½	77	75½	78½
Barley													
Minneapolis	52½	44½	47½	45½	46½	45½	45½	45	44½	45½	44½	45	47½
Winnipeg	70½	52½	54	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	54½	55	54½	54½	56
Chicago	126	92½	94½	94½	94½	93½	92½	92½	93½	94½	95½	96½	100½

*At daily current rate of exchange.

tainty. . . . The whole theory of the Act is to measure the tax by value, which impliedly requires it to be determined according to the facts."

Corporations which have paid a capital stock tax based on an arbitrarily high declaration of value, and corporations which have paid excess profits tax based upon an arbitrarily low declaration of value, would be entitled to refunds in either case.

Death of Geo. W. Cole

After having been ill for more than a year George W. Cole passed away Aug. 25 in a sanitarium at Geneva, Ill., where he had been for six weeks.

Mr. Cole was born Mar. 25, 1871, at Bushnell, Ill., where his father James Cole had been in the grain business since 1853. His father had planned a banking career for George and had him employed in a Chicago bank to learn banking, but after his father's death he quit the First National Bank of Bushnell to devote his entire time to the grain business. His grain elevator was ornamental in design and the only brick country elevator on the Burlington system. Mr. Cole also operated an elevator at Adair and developed a track-buying business with other shippers in his territory, later removing to Peoria as a better center from which to operate as the Geo. W. Cole Grain Co. with A. M. Courtright as vice pres. and D. M. Herring, sec'y. Since 1918 he had offices in the Board of Trade building, and served as director and on various important com'tees of the Board of Trade. He had joined the Chicago Board of Trade



Geo. W. Cole, Peoria, Ill., Deceased

in 1908, and was a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. He was vice pres. and manager of the East Peoria Elevator Co., which he organized in 1925.

Mr. Cole was a close student of the continuous future market quotations for wheat and corn, exchanged information with leading forecasters and gave his shippers the benefit of his observations. After having studied every system of trading devised by others he wrote a book "Successful Speculation a Business," and later incorporated them in "Graphs and Their Application to Speculation," the latter being the most comprehensive collection of chart theories of grain price movements ever published.

He is survived by his wife, Marie L. Cole, and two daughters, Mrs. Beatrice Wagner of Philadelphia and Mrs. Bernice Engle of Chicago. Interment was in the mausoleum at Bushnell. The business will be continued.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. in its final crop report of the year estimates the wheat crop of western Canada at 160,000,000 bus.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—A corn crop of 2,703,000,000 bus. is indicated by reports at the close of August. The condition is 76.6% of normal, which compares with 38.7 reported a year ago, and a ten year (1926-35) average of 65.9. The indicated yield per acre is 28.1 bus. A spring wheat crop of 208,570,000 bus. is indicated by recent reports which is nearly the same as a month ago, when the government forecast was 202 million and ours 210 million bushels. The condition is 50.0% of normal. The yield of oats is estimated to be 31.7 bus. as compared with a ten year (1926-35) average of 28.1 bushels. The total prospects are 1,140,858,000 bushels. A month ago our forecast was 1,155,000,000.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—Corn condition is estimated 75.5% of normal, against 84.4 last month, and production 2,638,323,000 bus. As an example of maturity, Illinois reporters estimate that 63% of the crop will be safe from frost by September 20. 55% is estimated as probably safe by that date in the northern third, 63% in the central third and 69% in the south. Reporters estimate that 83% of state's crop will be safe by October 1 and 94%, about an average amount, by October 10 which is the average frost date. The all spring wheat yield per acre is estimated at 9.72 bus. per acre and production at 205,370,000 bus. Of this amount 31,702,000 bus. are of durum varieties. Oats production is estimated at 1,161,378,000 bus. and is based on reports which give a yield per acre of 32.3 bus. Last month our estimate was 1,166,000,000 and the 1928-32 average is 1,215,000,000. The 10-year average oats yield per acre is 30.2 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Minneapolis, Sept. 2.—During the past month harvesting of small grain crops has been practically completed and most of the threshing accomplished under generally favorable weather conditions. The early promise of a bountiful spring wheat crop in the Northwest gradually faded as the season advanced. In large areas of the Dakotas and eastern Montana, handicapped from the start by insufficient moisture reserves and poorly farmed land, the wheat crop lacked the hardiness to withstand the heat and drought of July, and severe damage was the inevitable result. A notable exception is the territory in and adjacent to the Black Hills of South Dakota, which has raised a fair sized crop of high protein content and very good milling quality. A severe infection of black stem rust reduced the yield and lowered the quality in many eastern districts, particularly the southern part of the Red River Valley. Yields and test weights show great variation, but the average milling quality is unusually good. The durum crop is the bright spot in the wheat outturn. In sharp contrast to last year's meager returns and low quality, this year's durum crop is large in volume, high in test weight, and the color, so important in the manufacture of semolina products, is exceptionally good. The coarse grain crops, though spotted, have turned out better than bread wheat. Barley receipts to date show a wide range in quality, with a considerable portion of the crop badly shrunken from heat and rust.

Crop Reporters' Estimates

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—Statisticians of Board of Trade firms estimate the corn, spring wheat and oats crops as follows, in millions of bushels:

	Spring		
	Corn	Wheat	Oats
Cromwell	2,638	205	1,161
Snow	2,638	184	1,175
Murray	2,703	208	1,141
Donovan	2,680	200	1,150
Galvin-Bennett	2,585	192	1,134
Miller	2,505	177	1,161
Average	2,625	195	1,154
August average	2,771	193	1,154
Final, 1936	1,529	107	789

There is, however, a substantial amount of high quality barley, probably adequate to satisfy malting requirements. A large oats crop has been harvested, and the general quality of this cereal is much above the average of the past few years. The rye crop is generally good, both in yield and quality, although its early excellent promise was not fully realized.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Corn Imports at Chicago

Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade, reports that of the 7,265,000 bus. of corn received at Chicago during July 5,360,000 bus. was imported by water.

June imports were 4,284,000 bus., and those for the month of May were 2,708,000 bus.

Cargoes of corn unloaded so far during August have been as follows:

	Bushels
Aug. 2—Barge 137	190,000
Aug. 2—W. F. Nisbet	109,000
Aug. 4—Shelton Weed	103,000
Aug. 5—Canadoc	256,000
Aug. 5—Meaford	92,000
Aug. 6—Hagarty	380,000
Aug. 6—Don Stewart	83,000
Aug. 7—Rahane	66,000
Aug. 9—W. D. Rees	200,000
Aug. 9—J. J. Rammacher	97,000
Aug. 9—Saracen	100,000
Aug. 10—W. H. Daniels	105,000
Aug. 11—Sarnian	156,000
Aug. 12—N. P. Clement	107,000
Aug. 13—S. G. Taylor	108,000
Aug. 13—Brulin	84,000
Aug. 13—F. V. Massey	100,000
Aug. 18—R. W. Pomeroy	105,000
Aug. 18—Barge 137	190,000
Aug. 21—Steel Chemist	75,000
Aug. 21—W. C. Warren	100,000
Aug. 23—J. B. Eads	188,000
Aug. 23—Ralph Budd	243,000
Aug. 23—F. B. Baird	105,000
Aug. 25—Shelton Weed	107,700
Aug. 26—L. W. Hart	108,000
Aug. 27—Meaford	89,900
Aug. 27—W. F. Nisbet	99,000
Aug. 28—J. J. Rammacher	89,000
Aug. 28—Saracen	102,000
Aug. 30—W. H. Daniels	95,000
Aug. 30—N. P. Clement	91,000
Sept. 1—G. L. Torian	94,000
Sept. 1—Shirley Taylor	95,000
Sept. 2—F. V. Massey	100,000
Sept. 3—Brulin	83,000
Sept. 3—Cartierdoe	120,000
Sept. 4—Algonquin	95,000
Total since July 31	4,902,600

Ron Kennedy Introduced to Grain Dealers

A series of local meetings of grain dealers are being held at agricultural key points in Iowa to discuss corn handling and shipping problems and to introduce "Ron" Kennedy, the new sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Each meeting is enjoying good attendance. At the Algona meeting the evening of Aug. 26, where W. A. Murray, of Bancroft, presided, country shippers present included Raymond Reid, Hobarton; John Brakke, Cylinder; William Martin, Ayrshire; Frank Mullin, Hutchins; William Spangler, Britt; Hugh Hale, Royal; James Olson and James Greenfield, West Bend; Gene Cole, Emmetsburg; Ben Atzen, Woden, and his assistant; Mr. Murray and his assistant; J. L. Miller, Titonka; Merle Wilderman, Bode; Jesse Lindeback, LuVerne; John Grieg, Estherville; Edw. Theile and his son, Buffalo Center; James Elder, Livermore; J. E. Stockdale, Estherville; and representatives from the Federal North Iowa Grain Co., Sexton and Livermore, the Farmers Elevator at Titonka, the Farmers Co-operative Society, Wesley, and the Farmers Co-operative Co., Britt.

Grain merchandisers and terminal market representatives present included Arthur Torkelson, of Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago; George Christensen, Chester Bulpitt, Edw. Dwyer, Harry Burleson, and Peter Wahl, all of Fort Dodge; and Phil Hemphill, Emmetsburg. Representing the ass'n were Roland Booth, Cedar Rapids, president; "Ron" Kennedy, sec'y, and Jack Westerfield, field agent, both of Des Moines.

Increase in Carload Minimums Proposed

Western trunk line railroads are reported to be considering a proposal whereby carriers would refuse to accept orders for grain cars with capacity for less than 80,000 lbs. A scarcity of smaller cars led to the proposal.

Approval of the proposal by the rate and executive com'ite of the western trunk lines at Chicago would effect the ruling, and the grain trade is expected to oppose vigorously such approval.

At present, shippers may order cars of the capacity required, but not less than 60,000 lbs. In case the carrier furnishes a car of greater capacity than ordered, the charge is assessed on the basis of that ordered. The new rate would make the charge assessable on the size of the car ordered, providing it is not less than 80,000 lbs. unless the shipper is willing to wait until a smaller car is obtained.

From Abroad

A federal com'ite has been created to regulate the wheat market in Mexico. The com'ite may import wheat free of duty for a year, is authorized to establish grades of wheat and flour and regulate prices. The all-wise politicians.

The German grain trade journal *Deutsche Getreide Zeitung*, appeared July 24 with one page only, containing in large type, "We herewith announce that the publication of the *Deutsche Getreide Zeitung* has been prohibited until further notice." Evidently the government desires secrecy as to crops and trade conditions.

A dividend of \$1,800 per share is proposed by the Board of the Buenos Aires Grain Futures Market in respect of the profits for the year ended June 30 last, which amounted to \$710,238.95. The balance-sheet showed assets, excluding self-balancing accounts, aggregating \$3,495,462.67, after writing down landed property and furniture and fixtures to one peso each.

At Rosario, Argentina, an agreement, concluded between the local port authorities and the Director General of Navigation and Ports, provides for the construction of a grain elevator of 75,000 metric tons capacity, several new wharves, and both dredging and land filling operations necessary to these projects, which will have a combined cost of 4,000,000 pesos. There is nothing to indicate that the grain elevator is part of the national grain elevator construction program.

Earlier in the season an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent was anticipated in the 1937-38 wheat acreage of Argentina, but Agricultural Attache P. O. Nyhus of Buenos Aires reports that lack of rain during July and early August in the Provinces of Cor-doba and Santa Fe has made it unlikely that the full intended acreage will be sown. Drought conditions are most serious in the northwestern part of the Province of Cor-doba. In the San Francisco district, it is estimated that only about half of the wheat acreage has been sown, and much of the area sown is in poor condition.

New French regulations provide that, if the fixed price for the new crop is higher than the price for the previous crop, holders of old wheat and flour must pay to the Wheat Board the difference between the two prices, this difference to be officially established by decree. This will apply to wheat, flour and semolina. If the new-crop wheat has a fixed price lower than that of the old crop, the Wheat Board may then establish mixing percentages in order to force the use of the higher-priced product. Complete declaration of stocks is required from all wheat producers, dealers, and millers. Misguided domination.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Adrian, Mo.—Threshing over, and 30% of crop held back on the farm. Corn crop cut in half by dry weather.—Harriman Elvtr.

Chicago, Ill.—Forty-five vessels, carrying cargoes which totaled more than six million bushels of grain of which 4,280,870 bu. was wheat, cleared from Chicago during August.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 2.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Aug. 27, decreased 96,691,047 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1936. The amount in store was reported as 38,479,062 bus., compared with 30,769,031 for the previous week and 135,170,109 for the week ending Aug. 28, 1936. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending August 13, 1937, amounted to 1,184,503 bus., an increase of 981,850 bus. over the previous week when 202,653 bushels were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 6,188,208 bushels.—R. H. Coats, dominion statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 4.—The marketing of domestic flaxseed crop is in full swing. During the month of August 1,420,000 bus. moved thru Minneapolis and Duluth. We believe it is quite significant that in the face of this activity, option prices have advanced about seven cents, and premiums for cash seed are some three to seven cents over the September options, as compared with two to five cents over at the same time last week. This indicates keen competition between crushers and speculative interests for the seed now being marketed. Rains during the past few days have somewhat slowed up deliveries. The amount of flaxseed marketed in August is not an indication of the size of the crop. Shipments of linseed oil continue quite steady and are well ahead of any year since 1929.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 4.—No wheat moving. Due to the low test weight of this year's crop, a large amount is being ground and fed on the farms. The high price of hogs and cattle makes such feeding profitable. The corn crop is slightly better matured than average at this date, due to dry forcing weather in August, which has also had a tendency to cut the yields compared with what might have otherwise been obtained. About 70 per cent of the crop is now either in the dough or hard dough stage. The percentage ranges from 75 to 95 in the southern third of the state where the crop is more advanced, 65 to 80 in the central, and 45 to 65 in the northern section. Approximately 65 per cent of the crop will be safe from frost by Sept. 20, 85 per cent by Oct. 1 and 95 per cent by Oct. 10, which is the average frost date. Some new corn is being fed, but oats and low grade wheat still constitute a large portion of the grain ration. Farmers are repairing old cribs and building new ones, which gives you a good idea as to what they have in mind to do with their corn crop when it is in condition to

gather. At prevailing prices a lot of it will be stored on the farms, the same thing that happened to the oats at harvest time.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	65,914	58,511	.....	.....
Boston	15,400	14,500	.....	.....
Chicago	6,123,000	2,942,000	4,176,000	1,105,000
Duluth	1,512,218	808,151	79,370	40,249
Ft. Worth	72,000	110,000	14,000	20,000
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,990,000	744,000	1,444,000	390,000
Kansas City	772,000	388,000	534,000	148,000
Milwaukee	870,100	83,620	210,900	26,600
Minneapolis	10,525,260	4,793,820	650,640	1,142,720
Omaha	1,566,000	1,520,000	677,822	1,121,895
Peoria	888,200	172,000	939,000	160,000
Philadelphia	32,565	30,903	.....	.....
St. Joseph	498,000	548,000	112,000	104,000
St. Louis	416,000	808,500	412,000	348,500
Seattle	3,000	418,000	.....	.....
Superior	491,883	486,810	74,000	18,687
Toledo	573,300	1,031,150	332,725	163,330
Wichita	15,000	27,000	7,500	7,500

Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn, at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	126,654	99,536	.....	.....
Boston	448,788	600	.....	.....
Chicago	4,798,000	5,360,000	2,803,000	3,010,000
Duluth	728,442	142,372	776,085	140,496
Ft. Worth	196,500	364,500	16,500	169,500
Indianapolis	543,000	2,304,000	453,000	1,438,500
Kansas City	214,500	1,110,000	73,500	399,000
Milwaukee	23,250	770,350	16,900	106,600
Minneapolis	160,250	725,630	161,030	416,500
Omaha	151,200	1,297,800	109,636	827,030
Peoria	871,700	1,879,200	250,600	820,200
Philadelphia	241,552	125,623	.....	.....
St. Joseph	78,000	292,500	7,500	141,000
St. Louis	450,000	1,367,000	144,000	505,750
Superior	300,062	84,461	468,754	55,125
Toledo	29,400	260,000	38,300	48,170
Wichita	5,200	3,900	.....	1,300

Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	1,529	18,525	.....	.....
Boston	1,800	1,850	.....	.....
Chicago	821,000	2,582,000	250,000	278,000
Duluth	2,362,687	2,328,603	1,237,456	1,161,445
Ft. Worth	3,200	32,000	.....	11,200
Hutchinson	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	32,000	150,400	8,000	28,800
Milwaukee	1,689,040	4,965,937	257,950	850,900
Minneapolis	6,560,790	7,265,500	2,518,270	5,038,940
Omaha	336,000	408,000	169,568	247,612
Peoria	221,200	330,400	132,800	127,800
Philadelphia	1,499	1,248	.....	.....
St. Joseph	12,250	21,000	.....	1,750
St. Louis	169,600	292,800	44,800	47,800
Seattle	24,000	49,600	.....	.....
Superior	924,884	1,144,428	222,999	57,633
Toledo	7,000	37,200	.....	7,400
Wichita	1,300	1,300	.....	.....

Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	106,749	184,143	.....	.....
Boston	1,900	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	723,000	427,000	1,015,000	397,000
Duluth	2,184,690	366,277	444,306	78,987
Ft. Worth	10,500	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	131,500	76,500	42,000	64,500
Kansas City	127,500	40,500	6,000	25,500
Milwaukee	329,695	29,715	154,365	20,080
Minneapolis	2,863,630	729,110	703,130	626,120
Omaha	281,400	176,400	277,200	127,290
Peoria	150,000	163,200	21,600	6,000
Philadelphia	3,309	324,336	.....	.....
St. Joseph	85,500	60,000	24,000	10,500
St. Louis	123,000	42,000	69,000	51,200
Superior	1,266,426	257,783	161,500	57,633
Toledo	71,400	37,200	9,130	30,555
Wichita	.....	5,200	.....	1,300

Washington News

The president has signed the joint resolution providing for an immediate study of crop control legislation. What is needed most of all is the relief of farmers and business men from regimentation.

Subsidies for rye growers are advocated by Rep. Harold Knutson of Minnesota in conversations with Geo. E. Farrell, director of the western division of the A.A.A.

Regulations by the Commodity Exchange Administration to govern trading in milk, butter, eggs, potatoes and cotton on the exchanges are to be promulgated in time to be effective Oct. 1.

Signing by the president Sept. 1 of the sugar quota bill is supposed to lessen the probability of an early special session of Congress. The bill levies a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound on the consumer of sugar, to be collected by the refiners. Consumers will enjoy this extra levy.

The president has signed the bill providing \$53,716,525 for rivers and harbors improvement, a bill to transfer to the maritime commission the funds and property of the shipping board, and the bill permitting congressmen to receive benefit payments for entering into crop control agreements for their farms. Gratuities for tolerating regimentation.

Driven by pressure exerted by the Commissioners of Agriculture of the Southern cotton states Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation both announced Aug. 30 that loans of 9 cents would be made on cotton to growers consenting to be harnessed to crop restriction, and that a subsidy of 3 cents per pound would be paid if necessary to bring the growers' sales price up to 12 cents per pound. The subsidy, possibly amounting to \$130,000,000, will come from tariff duties, and the loans thru the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from the general taxpayer. The scheme is believed by economists to be fundamentally wrong since a cut in the United States acreage would reduce the gross return greatly without substantially raising the price of American cotton exported, resulting in a net loss to the grower, a burden on the taxpayer and cheaper cotton to the foreign cotton mills.

After Justice F. P. Schoonmaker of the federal district court ordered the National Electric Products Corporation to abide by a contract for a closed shop with the A. F. of L., the National Labor Relations Board ordered the company to post a notice that the contract was void and of no effect and to hold an election as between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Hitherto the courts have been superior to administrative bodies.

Starch Imports Compete with Corn

Rapid growth in imports of foreign starches is reinforcing the demands of middle western corn producers and refiners for import duties on the starch products competing with American corn.

Domestic corn refiners are experimenting with cheap foreign substitutes for American corn. Success of these experiments promises to displace the corn market now made by corn processors.

July imports of tapioca and sago, chief competitors of American cornstarch, aggregated 41,835,913 pounds. July sales of American cornstarch totaled 41,387,372.

Imports of tapioca products alone in the first seven months of 1937 aggregated 276,603,417 pounds, more than double the 134,921,569 received in the corresponding period of 1936. Imports of sago products in the seven months totaled 24,700,524 pounds, an increase of 34 per cent over a year ago.

Modern River-Rail Elevator at Kansas City, Kan.

The new three million bushel capacity grain elevator built by the City of Kansas City, Kans., with the assistance of the Public Works Administration is the central feature of a wharf and dock improvement at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers in Kansas City, Kans. The new elevator has been officially designated as the River-Rail Elevator. It is the only grain elevator in Kansas City situated and equipped to handle grain from rail to river and from river to rail.

Location and Arrangement: The plan of the levee on which the elevator is situated shows the position of the belt gallery from the workhouse to the river, a distance of 1,000 ft. This plan also shows the extensive switch tracks adjacent to the elevator which was built to serve the elevator exclusively. Many other railroad switchtracks are not shown on the plans but will be built immediately west of the elevator by the Union Pacific Railroad to serve as a holding yard for cars consigned to the elevator. The storage bin capacity of the elevator is 3,209,619 bushels. The layout of the elevator is such that grain storage units can be extended northward from the workhouse approximately doubling the storage capacity of the house.

The elevator consists of a workhouse with track shed, truck dump shed and grain drier building adjacent, storage annex "A," storage annex "B," and the marine tower and gallery, office and machine shop.

The Work House and Grain Dryer proper is 69'4" x 52'10" by 206'6" high from railroad switchtrack to under side of roof. Its 36 bins provide storage room for 162,897 bushels.

The track shed adjacent to the work house on the west is a structural steel and reinforced concrete structure 165 ft. long by 76 ft. wide, housing the box car unloader, gravity receiving pits and three railroad switchtracks for unloading and loading out.

The truck dump shed on the opposite side of the workhouse building is 55 ft. long and 17 ft. wide and contains the two receiving pits for truck grain as well as the 30-ton truck scale and 34 ft. lift platform.

The grain drier built adjacent to the workhouse building on the north is a reinforced concrete structure housing a 1000-bu. capacity Randolph Direct Heat Drier, including furnace for same with large capacity garner above and below the drying and cooling units. Instead of separating the drier building from the workhouse building as is common practice, this drier is built as an integral part of the workhouse. The only connection between the drier building and the workhouse building is a small connection at the top where a belt conveyor goes out through an opening in the wall and this opening is protected by a double automatic steel gate. Access is had to the drier building by means of outside stairs and landings communicating with the workhouse, making it convenient to use the elevator and stair facilities in the workhouse building and yet the fire cut-offs are so arranged that there is no insurance penalty against the workhouse building on account of the location of the drier. This location and arrangement not only adds to the convenience of the plant, but resulted in a considerable saving in the cost of the building.

Box Car Dumper: Most of the grain unloading at the elevator from railroad cars will be done over a Link-Belt box car dumper located on track 1. Grain will be conveyed to leg No. 4 on a Link-Belt pan conveyor.

Car unloader consists of a structural steel cradle, so mounted on rollers at four points as to permit endwise tipping to 40 degrees from the horizontal in either direction; and of a car supporting platform, pivotally mounted to permit sidewise tipping to an angle of 15 degrees in one direction. The combined effect of tipping a car of grain sidewise 15 degrees and endwise 40

degrees in either direction (with the grain door removed on the dumping side) causes the entire contents of the car to be discharged through the car door opening, into the large steel hopper supported from the foundation.

The main cradle is supported on four forged steel rollers, arranged and is rotated by one-inch diameter steel cables driven from two large winding drums. The drums are rotated by a 30 H. P. crane and hoist type fully enclosed slip ring motor, a Herringbone Reducer and a pair of cut steel spur gears running in oil in an oil tight housing. A solenoid brake on the motor holds the cradle in any desired position.

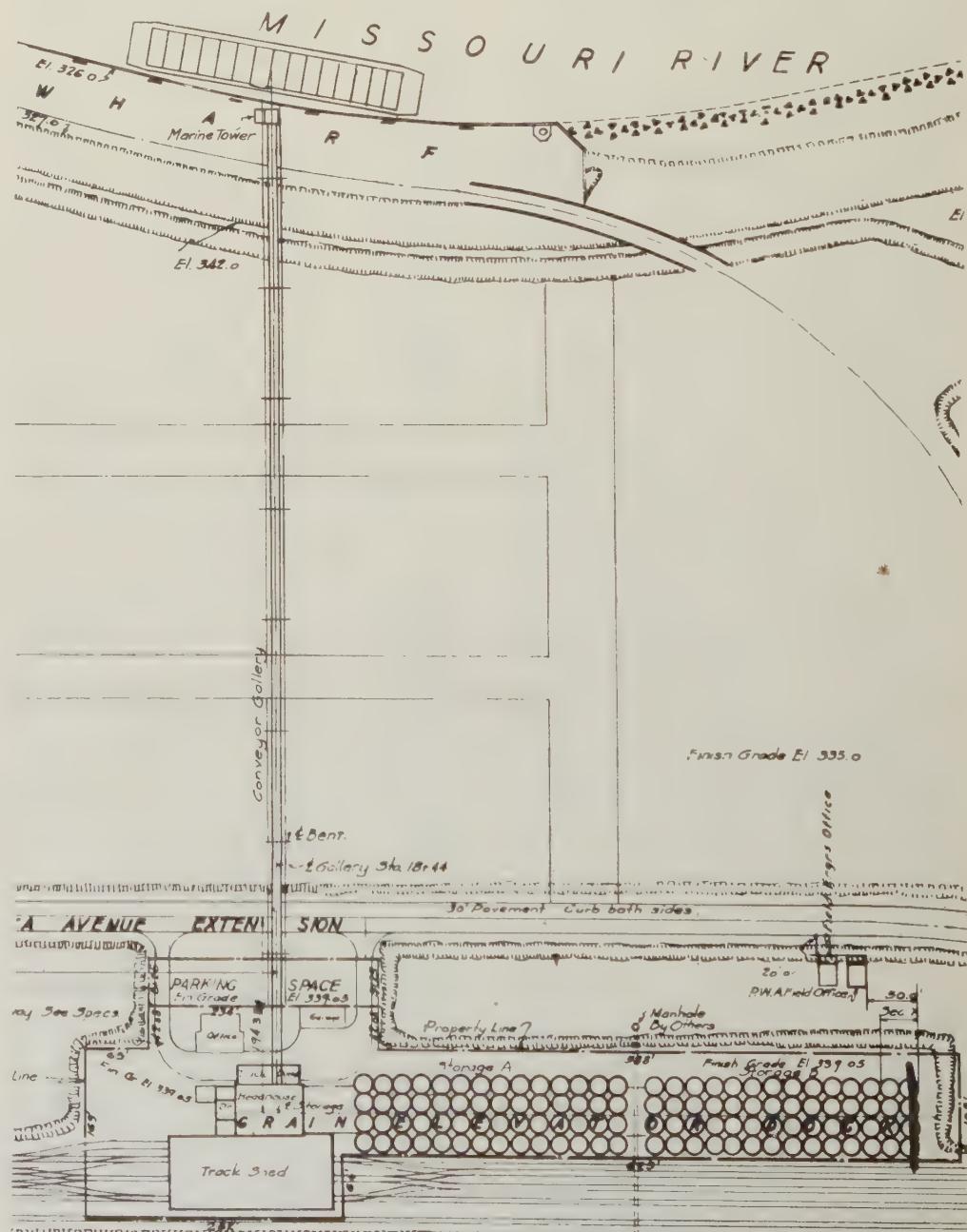
The car supporting platform is pivotally mounted on the main cradle, and arranged to be tipped sidewise to an angle of 15 degrees, through a train of cut steel spur gears running in oil in an oil tight cast iron housing and driven from an 11 H. P. squirrel cage motor. A solenoid brake on the motor holds the plat-

form in any position when the current is off.

The car is clamped, and held against endwise movement, by two steel carriages which engage the car couplers and positively center the car on the unloader. The carriages are moved and held by steel screws, and arranged to disappear into pits at the end of the machine. The screws move the carriages laterally by means of threaded sleeves, which in turn are driven through cut steel spur gearing from an 15 H. P. squirrel cage motor.

The door engaging frame is brought into contact with the grain door by means of the hand wheel, and is automatically locked in this position against backward movement. The car is then tipped laterally against the frame and as the grain door is held against movement, the nails are pulled free from their fastening because of the lateral movement of the car in pulling away from the door.

The door is held by spikes on the door



Layout of River-Rail Elevator at Kansas City, Kan. [See Outside Front Cover and pages 207, 208 and 209.]

engaging frame and revolved automatically above the main flow of grain after some of the pressure against the frame has been relieved. The door is held in its revolved position during the dumping operation. When the car is righted, the door opener frame is removed by means of the hand wheel and the door falls on the car floor.

The door opener frame has a vertical adjustment, and is moved laterally as a unit to and from the car through its pivotal movement. The frame is so counter-balanced that it is only necessary to overcome friction in this operation.

A manually operated baffle plate is inserted diagonally across the car floor on the last endwise tip, thus deflecting to the door opening any grain which might otherwise run past.

After the car has been emptied of its load, the car supporting platform with its empty car is again brought to normal horizontal position. The door opener is withdrawn, and the end clamps run into their pits, which operation automatically locks the ends of the car-supporting platform. The empty car is then moved off the platform.

The grain is discharged from the car door into a 2000 bushel capacity hopper provided with gratings to keep out foreign matter such as boards. A 48" wide Link-Belt no-leak apron feeder, driven by a 15 H.P. motor withdraws the grain from the hopper and delivers it to the receiving leg in the workhouse, the pan conveyor, is a special form of pivoted bucket carrier wherein the grain is carried on steel plates or pans which in turn are carried on rollers on a stationary track. The entire mechanism is enclosed in a steel housing and is dust and grain tight. The conveyor is driven by a motor and gear reducer which is electrically interconnected with the car dumper and with the scale floor so that it is impossible to mix two cars of grain coming into the house by way of the dumper. The conveyor is designed to give a carrying capacity of 25,000 bus. per hour.

The receiving leg or leg No. 4 includes an 84" diameter by 48" face rubber covered head pulley mounted on 9½ inch diameter hammered steel head shaft and running at 33 RPM. The drive consists of a 200 H.P., 1150 RPM G. E. induction motor with Link-Belt herringbone gear reducer and back stop and a second reduction of 2" pitch triple width roller chain running in an oil tight case. The buckets on leg No. 4 are 22" x 8" Minneapolis "V" buckets in two rows staggered and

spaced at 12" centers. The boot on this leg has an automatic belt take-up and 3' 4" diameter tail pulley. The elevating capacity of this leg is 22,000 bushels per hour.

The three shipping and turning legs in the workhouse are similar to the receiving leg except that they have 40" wide head pulleys and a rated capacity of 18,000 bushels per hour. The motors on these legs are 150 H.P. The buckets on these three legs are 18" x 8", two rows staggered at 12" centers. Leg No. 3 can also be used as a receiving leg from gravity receiving pits on tracks 1 and 2.

In addition to the elevator legs mentioned a truck dump receiving leg has a capacity of 5,000 bus. per hour. This is located in the side of the workhouse adjacent to the truck dump. This leg has a 4 ft. diameter head pulley, 30 H.P. motor and gear reducer and roller chain drive, 12" x 7" buckets on 10" centers.

All elevator legs and all belt conveyors are equipped with automatic belt takeups wherein the tension on the belt is regulated by counterweights which are a part of the automatic takeups.

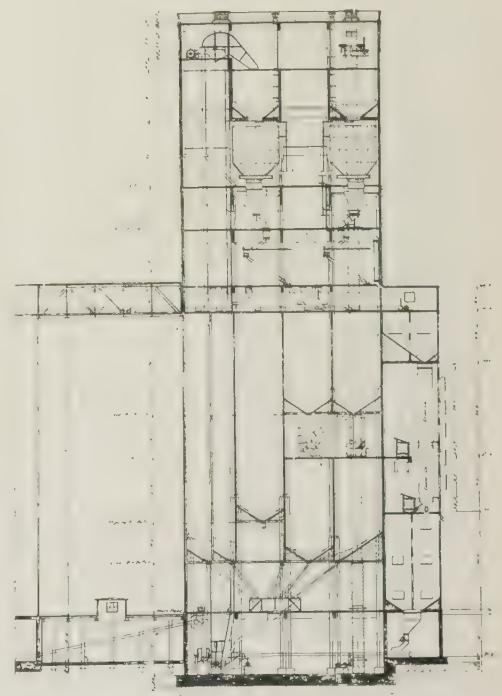
All legs and bins are vented to the outside. The legs are vented thru steel connections extending from the elevator head casings up thru the roof to stationary louvre type leg head ventilators. The bins are vented thru galvanized vent pipes extending up thru the roof and terminating into metal ventilator heads.

The four large legs discharge into concrete garners of 2500 bushel capacity. Below each garter is a 2500 bu. capacity Fairbanks hopper scale with full capacity type registering beam. The scale hopper valves are 60" diameter rotary valves, air operated. Below each scale is a 1200 bu. capacity steel surge garter which in turn is tributary to Mayo spouts, belt loaders, etc. These 1200 bus. surge garners make it possible to discharge the contents of the scale hopper and draw down the next draft while the preceding load is still being drawn out of the surge garter to bins or to distributing belts.

Without the surge garter, the scale valve would have to be adjusted to dump the volume of grain the belt conveyor or telescope spout can handle, whereas with the surge garter the scale valve can be thrown wide open and the hopper discharged as rapidly as the grain can run thru a 60 inch rotary valve. The last

1200 bushels is still running out of the surge garter while the scale hopper valve is being closed and the next draft is being brought down from the concrete garter above the scale. Surge garners of this type were first used in the Galveston Wharf Co. elevator at Galveston and aided greatly in speeding up the operation of that house, in fact, test runs disclosed that if grain was let out of the scale hopper only as fast as it was carried away by the 42" distributing belts, 6 to 6½ minutes were required to discharge an ordinary car of grain. With the surge hopper operators could empty a car of grain from a scale in 3½ minutes from the time the scale valve was open. In other words, weighmen could close the scale valve and bring the next drawn down from the garter while the remainder of the first car is going thru the surge hopper.

Scale hoppers are vented up to the scale garners and the garners in turn are vented



Longitudinal Sectional View of Working House.



The New 3,000,000-bu. River-Rail Elevator at Kansas City, Kan. [See Outside Front Cover and pages 206, 208 and 209]

thru galvanized vent pipes to the workhouse roof.

Grain Cleaning: Midway between the spout floor and work floor of the workhouse, eleven of the workhouse bins are divided to provide space for a cleaning department with eleven car load bins above and 11 below, each of a carload capacity. The cleaning department includes an Eureka 6000 bu. capacity standardized warehouse separator; Eureka 1500 bu. capacity oat clipper with Texrope drives; one 500 bu. capacity wheat washer; and one Hart-Carter 500 bu. per hour oat machine with rotary scalper.

A grain sacking department is located in the gallery above the work floor. This department is equipped with Richardson automatic grain sacking scales and with Singer bag closing machines. Grain is sacked out of overhead bins and may be spouted direct to railroad cars on track No. 1 in the track shed or direct to trucks in the truck dump shed on the opposite side of the workhouse. Sacked grain is spouted direct by gravity from one end of the sacking floor into railroad cars and from the other end of the sacking floor into trucks standing in the truck dump shed. The location of the sacking bins and the portable sacking scale is such that bags may be dropped from the sewing machine into chutes leading direct to cars or trucks.

The dump in the truck receiving shed is a Webster platform dump 34' x 10' operated by cables from an overhead mechanism. The dump is installed in connection with a Fairbanks 30-ton truck scale. Each of these two receiving pits discharge into the boot of the receiving leg with a capacity of 500 bus. per hour.

Storage "A" and "B": Storage Annex "A" includes 56 cylindrical bins 19' inside diameter by 105' deep and 39 star bins. The bin capacity of Annex "A" is 1,580,398 bus. Annex "B" has 52 cylindrical bins and 36 star bins the same size as Annex "A." The capacity of Storage "B" bins is 1,466,324 bus. Grain is distributed to storage bins on three 42" wide belt conveyors each driven by 50 H. P. G. E. motors and Link-Belt silent chain drives. Each distributing belt has a self-propelled ball bearing tripper on steel rail track. The storage basement construction is an improved type wherein the bins are supported on concrete columns leaving the entire basement open to light and ventilation. Grain is conveyed from the storage bins on three 42" wide belt conveyors, each driven by 50 H. P. G. E. motors and texrope drives.

The belt gallery above the storage bins is reinforced concrete throughout with large window space for light and ventilation.

Bin thermometer system—To enable the operator of this immense storage plant to keep in touch with the ever changing condition of the grain that is stored under his supervision a system for temperature reading has been installed by the Zeleny Thermometer Company covering every storage bin and interstice in the entire group of tanks.

The thermometer system is divided into two separate units, with individual reading rooms built on the outside of the gallery wall and centrally located in each unit designated as storage "A" and storage "B."

The storage "A" reading room has a reading instrument of the very latest design, under which is a large metal table attached to the wall, and a double table switch which connects with the reading instrument, and a switchboard containing 56 - 20 junction plugs for the large tanks, and 29 - 10 junction plugs for the interstice bins. Each plug bears a number. Multiple cables connect from each of the plugs to the tank cables to which they belong. The large tanks have twenty 5 ft. reading junctions, which makes it possible for temperature readings to be taken from the bottom to the top of the bin. The interstice bins have only ten reading junctions, which give ten foot readings from the bottom to the top. The reading of

the temperature in one or all of the tanks in storage "A" is done from the reading room over storage "A." The proper tank is selected on the switchboard. The plug receptacle is placed over the plug and by turning the dial on the double table switch the readings are noted on the instrument scale and recorded by the operator in a special record book provided for that purpose. The storage "B" room is similarly equipped except that the switchboard has only 52 - 20 junction plugs and 36 - 10 junction plugs.

The 10 and 20 junction tank cables are enclosed in $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. steel pipe of a special bending variety made to order for the Zeleny Thermometer. The pipes are assembled with special couplings of unique design and especially treated. When assembled the pipes are suspended from the bin floor slab in special iron boxes or floor fittings previously installed in the cement floor when the slab was poured. The covers of these fittings are flush with the floor and accessible at all times.

All overhead cables which run to the reading rooms are taped to a suspension wire and painted, presenting a neat and serviceable appearance.

Dust Collecting: The elevator is equipped with a complete dust collecting and sweeping system installed by the Day Company. Dust from the cleaning machines and dust and sweepings all over the house are collected thru a system of conveniently located fans and dust collectors and deposited into a steel dust bin supported above the track shed roof. The dust bin holds a car load of dust. Dust may be loaded out from the bin in bulk in railroad cars or it may be sacked thru an Eureka Mogul sack packer situated in a dust sacking room in the track shed.

River Shipping Gallery: Immediately above the work floor the bottoms of six workhouse bins are elevated 14 ft. providing a cross belt gallery for 30" shipping belt to the barge loading and marine tower. This is a reversible belt and will serve the double purpose of conveying grain from the workhouse to barges and from the marine leg back to the workhouse. One or more of the six bins above the belt gallery may be used as shipping garners when loading grain on to the barges. Each of these bins is provided with a turnhead and locking mechanism to satisfy the inspection and weighing departments when loading grain to barges.

The conveyor gallery to the river is a structural steel gallery with concrete floor and with galvanized iron sides and roof. The marine end of the shipping gallery includes a terminal tower from which dock spouts convey the grain to the barges and a marine leg tower built along side and integral with it which supports the marine leg for taking grain out of barges.

Grain is conveyed out to the terminal tower on a 30" belt conveyor at a maximum rate of 10,000 to 12,000 bus per hour. Grain is spouted direct to the barge thru two dock spouts with a splitter valve in the discharge head at the end of the belt so arranged that a stream can be split between the two dock spouts or all can go to either spout.

The large will have to be moved along the wharf by inches during the process of loading in order to permit the spouts to reach the various hatchways. The splitter valve will permit first one dock spout and then another to be moved successively from one hatchway to another so that the stream of grain to the barge can be kept running continuously.

Automatic controls are provided so that in case of an emergency the belt conveyor can be stopped either from the deck of the barge or from the top of the marine tower or from the workhouse.

The marine leg which will elevate at the rate of 5,000 bus per hour is supported on a swinging boom. The boom is supported on a vertical crosshead with sufficient travel to

take care of the maximum variation in surface of the river.

The marine leg discharges thru a telescoping spout to boot of a stationary loftier leg. This loftier leg will deliver grain on to the 30 inch belt conveyor. The conveyor is reversible and can be used both for transferring grain out to barges and in the reverse direction.

Communicating System: The communicating system in the elevator will include one common ringing and common talking and one straight line intercommunicating telephone system, speaking tubes between certain departments and 110 volt electric signal system, as follows:

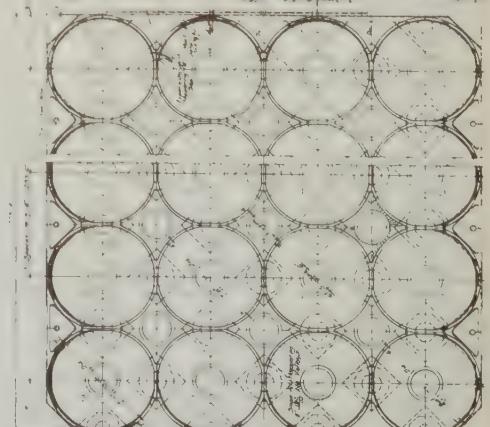
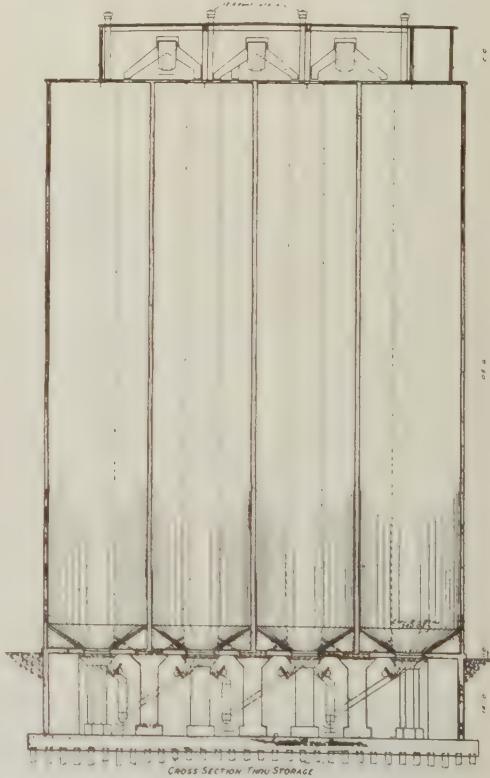
One signal system to operate in connection with the car dumper.

One signal system to operate in connection with gravity sink unloading spout.

One system to operate in connection with shipping belts and legs.

One distributing system to operate between scale floor and Storage "A" and "B" bins.

This last signal system between the scale floor and Storage Annex "A" and "B" bins is designed to give the maximum of speed and accuracy for distributing grain from re-



Plan of Storage Annexes A and B River Rail Elevator, Kansas City, Kan. [See Outside Front Cover and pages 206, 207 and 209].

ceiving scales to storage bins. Many of the storage bins can be reached by more than one distributing belt.

A signal board on the scale floor shows the operator which belts are not in use and therefore are available to him. The operator on the scale floor selects the belt desired and closes the switch on his operating panel which immediately indicates to the spouter in the storage bin gallery the belt wanted and sounds a klaxon horn for immediate attention. While the spouter is starting the belt conveyor which can be done from any point in the Texas gallery, the scale operator is indicating on a convenient dial the bin desired on the particular belt. An amber colored light immediately above the bin opening shows up and indicates to the spouter the bin desired. In the meantime the spouter after starting the belt has reached the tripper and upon seeing the amber light moves the tripper to the proper position. When the tripper is in position and the tripper valve open to the proper bin, a return signal shows up automatically on the scale man's switchboard informing him that the belt is running and tripper in proper position.

The complete operation is accomplished without calling off or reading any bin numbers. The only possibility of a mistake is on the part of the scale man when indicating the bin wanted. The system is positive in that any trouble with the signal system would not indicate a wrong bin number, but would fail to indicate any bin number. It would be practically impossible to discharge the grain into any other bin than the one intended.

Office, Shop, Etc: Conveniently located with respect to the workhouse is an office building, which houses the private offices and laboratories and lockers, showers and toilets for the workmen. A shop building is also being constructed. Conveniently located with respect to the elevator is a fire-proof switchboard room with outdoor electric substation adjacent.

All electric motors are of the squirrel cage, induction type. All are enclosed to meet Class 2, Group "G" insurance regulations. Those on the elevator legs are enclosed pipe ventilated; all others, totally enclosed, fan cooled.

All of the windows in the elevator including those in the Texas galleries are commercial projected rolled steel sash and all windows are glazed with single strength glass.

Texrope drives are also used on some of the belt conveyors in the elevator. Silent chains running in oil tight steel casings are used on some of the conveyors.

All elevator leg belts were supplied by the Goodrich. Conveyor belting was furnished by the Boston Woven Hose.

Compressed air for use above the elevator is supplied by a Worthington vertical angle type air compressor driven by a 15 H.P. G.E. motor and V-belt drive. This compressor supplies air to all parts of the elevator including truck dump, a modern grain door remover and rotary scale valve operating cylinders.

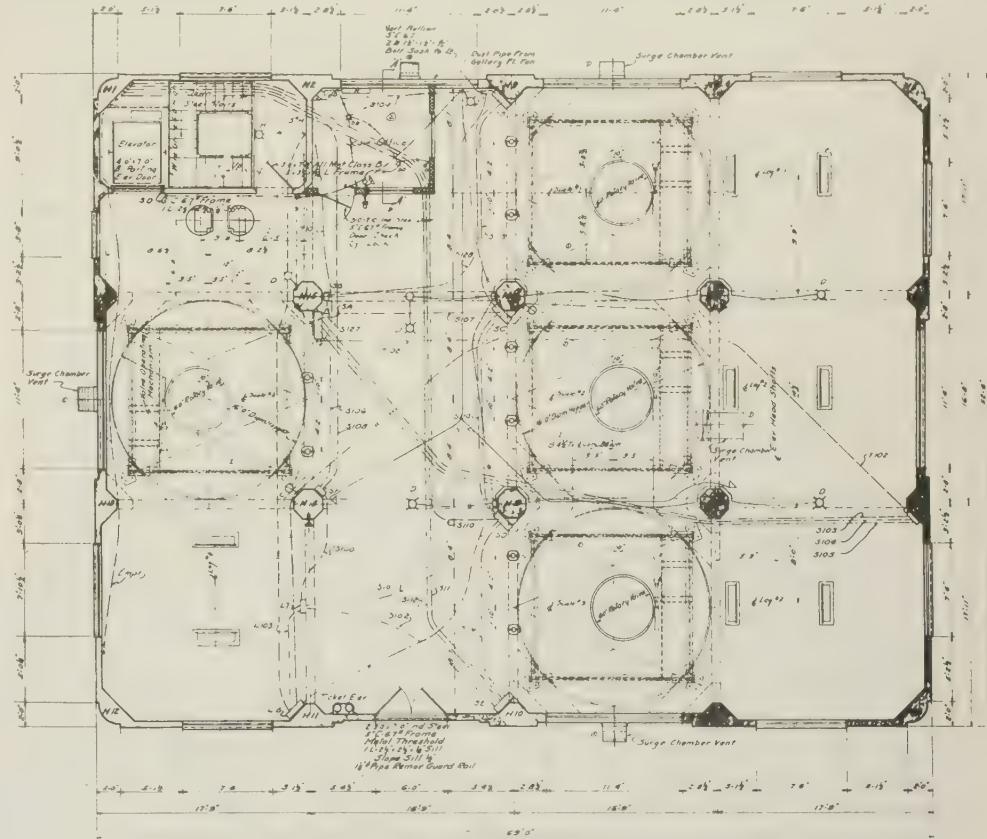
A passenger and freight elevator operates between the basement and head floors of the workhouse. In the workhouse is a continuous belt elevator.

Cars are moved on all three tracks in the track shed by a specially designed car puller driven by a 75 H.P. motor and silent chain and spur gear drive. In addition to the car puller, the equipment for the elevator includes a 30 ton gasoline locomotive. The locomotive is used principally to handle grain cars over the box car dumper but may be used in connection with the gravity receiving pits or when loading out cars.

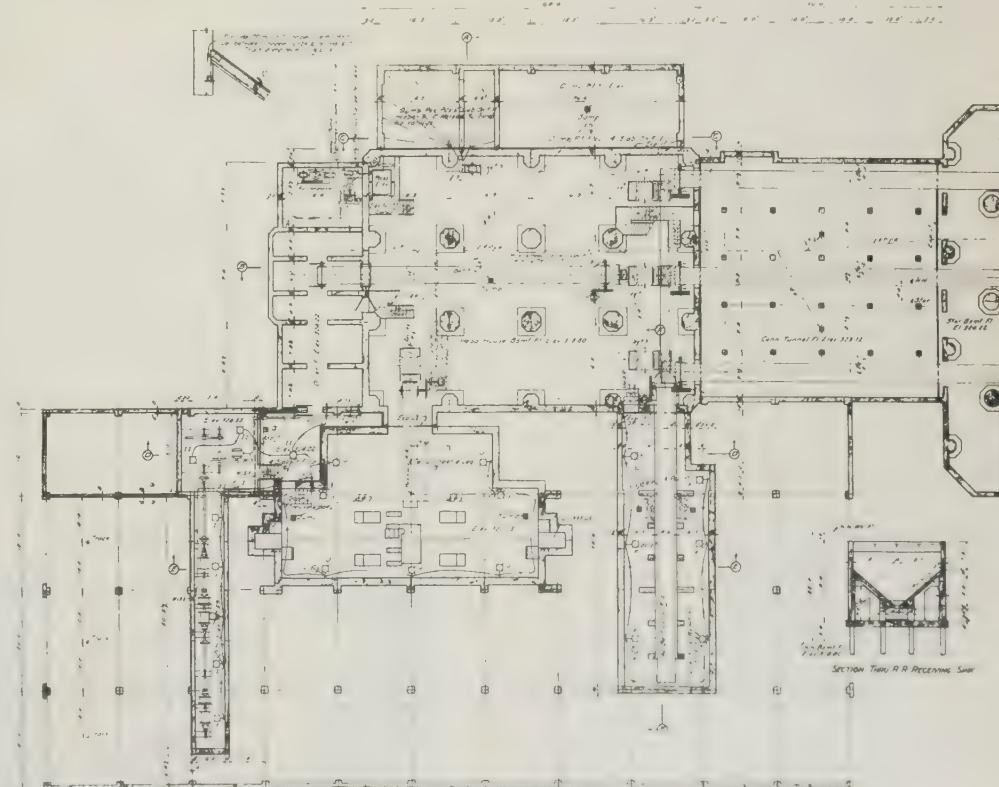
The Nicholson Co., Inc. are the general contractors on both the building contract and the contract for furnishing and installing machinery and equipment. The elevator was designed and the construction supervised by Horner & Wyatt, Consulting Engineers.

This last word in central market rapid handling elevators is a pleasing addition to Kansas City's splendid collection of modern grain handling facilities. The house is operated by Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Co. of Kansas City Board of Trade. Cameron W. Riley is superintendent.

Processing taxes in excess of \$1,000,000 need not be paid back to bakers by the Washburn-Crosby Co. Justice Reeves at Kansas City ruled Sept. 2. This money was returned to the milling company by the government after the first A.A.A. was declared unconstitutional.



SCALE FLOOR PLAN
Scale Floor Plan, River Rail Elevator, Kansas City, Kan. [See Outside Front Cover and pages 206, 207 and 208].



Plan of Basement, River-Rail Elevator at Kansas City, Kan. [See Outside Front Cover and pages 206, 207 and 208].

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Split Certificates Will Be Issued

Yielding to the representations of a delegation composed of W. H. McDonald, Orrin Dowse and M. Godfrey of Chicago, John H. Frazier, manager of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange and Laurel Duval, chief grain inspector for the New York Produce Exchange, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced Sept. 3 that a certification service has been arranged for United States grain located at Canadian seaports and which has moved in the channels of export commerce from United States Great Lake ports.

This certification service will function to adjust cargo certificates issued at upper lake ports to meet the usages and requirements of the trade for certificates at Canadian seaports that will match sale and shipping documents for ocean shipments. Applications for the adjustment of certificates to meet export trade requirements at Canadian seaports will be filed with the Federal Grain Supervisor at New York City.

The Bureau stated that this service is applicable only to United States grain which has moved to Canadian seaports under a "shipper's export declaration," and that divided lot certificates for such grain will not be issued for grain that has been loaded aboard a vessel with other grain of different grade or different dockage without separation.

The new certification service for United States grain located at Canadian seaports will not cancel or supersede certification practices heretofore prevailing but will supplement them in the form of a special service to facilitate sales abroad of grain shipped from United States Great Lakes ports thru Canadian seaports, and will expedite the handling of ocean shipments on this grain trade route.

Farm Program Criticized

Franklin L. Lewi, pres. of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers' Ass'n, in his annual address before the ass'n's convention at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 20, sharply criticized the present administration's agricultural program, and appealed to farmers for resistance to regimentation by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Said Mr. Lewi:

"The kind of legislation that tells a farmer when and what he shall plant, whom he should sell it to and at what price should be prohibited, as also should the kind of legislation that will compel a farmer to abandon his farm, or, worse still, plow under what he has already started under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

"The dreamer of visions, Henry Wallace, comes down to New York, never visits the Produce Exchange, never visits the Board of Trade in Chicago, but instead he goes to one of our swanky hotels uptown and delivers a lecture to a lot of ladies and gentlemen on generalities which they know nothing about.

"If he would come downtown to the Produce Exchange we would take him to the window of the floor of the exchange and show him the most beautiful harbor in the world and tell him that before he and his fellow theorists threw a monkey wrench into the cog-wheels he could have seen ship after ship going to sea loaded with American grain. And now we can show him ships from Argentine, Brazil, Poland and any other foreign country that raises grain coming in, loaded with foreign grains on which we are paying millions upon millions of good American dollars in duty."

Millard Frink, Altamont, was elected pres. of the ass'n; Emil Schumann, Brooklyn, vice-pres., and L. F. Hewitt, Locke; Floyd A. Wheat, Moravia, and Mr. Lewi, directors. D. Clifford Jones, Weedsport, is secretary. The state's efforts to reduce rail rates on straw were reviewed by L. J. Dorr, traffic manager.

Modern Elevator at Towanda, Illinois

This 35,000 bus. grain elevator was built for the Towanda Grain Co-op. Grain Co., at

Towanda, Ill., and was completed in time for the harvest. Some of the lumber from the old elevator was used in the construction of the new house. The new elevator is 36 ft. long, 34 ft. wide, and 54 ft. high to top of the bin walls, was built of 2x6 and 2x4 cribbing. The leanto driveway was placed on the track side of house to reuse the old driveway. The elevator operator can watch the dumping, and look after the car loading at the same time. The elevator is covered with galvanized iron siding. The roof is of heavy asbestos shingles and is fitted with standard lightning rods.

The machinery consists of one fast elevator leg that will elevate at least 4,500 bus. of grain per hour. On a 13-inch 5 ply belt was placed 12x6 inch Calumet elevator cups 7 inches apart.

A 10 duct Hall Distributor fitted with steel spouting diverts grain to each bin, and to a 10 bus. Richardson automatic scale which is connected to a well casing spout for loading cars.

The head pulley is 48"x14" and is driven by a Winters Worm Geared head drive, to which is fitted a ten horse power Fairbanks, Morse & Co. fully enclosed motor. Starters on the work floor facilitate the work of the operator.

In the driveway is placed a 72-inch Kewanee air truck lift and back of the lift is placed a steel grain grate 9 feet wide and 15 ft. long.

The basement of the elevator is about 8 ft. deep and the floor is a 14" solid concrete slab reinforced with steel rods. The boot pit was made waterproof, 10 ft. wide, 12 ft long, 5 ft. deep. In this pit is placed a Winters full floating steel boot, the pulley being fitted with

roller bearings. The elevator is a complete modern plant, and was designed and built by George Saathoff. E. B. Gatliff is manager of the Towanda Grain Co.

Drive on Discretionary Grain Accounts

Under date of Aug. 30 the Commodity Exchange Administration sent out from Washington Sept. 3 a request to brokers that they report by Sept. 7 the names of persons guaranteeing commodity accounts, and also every commodity account controlled thru power of attorney or otherwise by any person other than the owner.

The orders are retroactive back to Jan. 1, 1937.

The inquiry is believed to be a fishing for data on the possibility that different discretionary accounts really may be operated as one, and by such concentrated buying or selling to unduly affect prices.

Chief Duvel of the administration refers back to the Crawford debacle of 1933 when a small group of traders operating thru one commission firm had pushed prices of wheat up to an unstable pinnacle.

The open interest in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade Aug. 30 was 135,565,000 bus., and has shrunk since to 130,140,000 bus., a reduction of 5,425,000 bus.

Reports are asked on any "person who advertises either publicly or privately that he is in a position to influence commodity futures prices and can guarantee handsome profits if given authority to manage a trading account."



35,000 bushels Cribbed Elevator at Towanda, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

DeWitt, Ark.—The Loeb Rice Mill is being erected here and will be ready to run in about three weeks. T. M. Loeb is manager.

Tuckerman, Ark.—The Graham Bros. Co., S. J. Graham, mgr., has purchased equipment for a rice mill and expects to be ready to mill rice about Nov. 1.

Tuckerman, Ark.—H. D. Dilday, manager of the Tuckerman Elvtr and Warehouse Co., is making preparations to enlarge the storage space of the elevator from present 110,000 bus. capacity to 150,000 bus.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—C. C. Schilthuis has been appointed in charge of the Continental Grain Co. office here.

Elythe, Cal.—H. L. Christian is operating the only seed recleaning plant here. He received his second Clipper recleaning mill recently.

Knights Landing, Cal.—The Robbins Warehouse, formerly of Knights Landing is now located at Robbins according to the postmaster.

West Marin, Cal.—"Buzz" Muscio is moving his feed mill from the warehouse building to quarters in the structure occupied by the Lewis-Simas-Jones concern.

Sonoma, Cal.—The Napa Milling Co. has moved its retail department onto Broadway. The manufacturing and wholesale plant is still located in the Sebastiani warehouse.

Garden Grove, Cal.—The Nutritional Feed Mill, owned by R. A. Oldfield and L. J. Sutton, was formally opened Aug. 20. They have installed a modern grinding, cleaning and mixing equipment to manufacture their own brand of seeds. They will specialize in mixes for those who have their own particular formulas.

CANADA

Port Hope, Ont.—Robert Hume, prominently identified with the grain business in Western Canada and latterly in Montreal, died here Aug. 21, after a long illness. Mr. Hume was well known in Winnipeg, Fort William and Edmonton, where he had been engaged in the grain business. At Edmonton he formed the Prairie Elvtr. Co. in 1909.

Winnipeg, Man.—Dr. E. Cora Hind, veteran agricultural and commercial editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, was officially welcomed home from her 2 years' world trip by members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on the occasion of her recent visit there, and was presented with a perpetual pass to the trading floor by W. J. Dowler, pres. of the exchange.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Grain Exchange held its annual meeting at the Merchants' Exchange and elected its council for the ensuing year: M. J. K. Allen, Pierre Mauriau-court, Robert McKee, D. R. M. McLean, R. C. Milroy, D. W. Moss and Philip Wolfe. The newly-elected council will meet soon and elect a president and vice-president. To the committee of arbitration were elected: R. McKee, D. W. Moss, J. C. A. Nijdam, H. H. Smith, M. Spouse, H. J. Westman, Philip Wolfe. The committee of appeals chosen is: R. M. Bryan, E. E. Buckerfield, Ian E. Davidson, J. A. Martin, R. C. Milroy, M. A. Ryan, John Whittle.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Manitoba Pool Elvtrs., Ltd., have taken over operation of Saskatchewan Pool Elvtr. No. 5, located here. This gives the Manitoba Pool three local elevators, Nos. 1, 2 and 5. Pool 5 has just been repaired and is now ready for operation, to be used the entire fall season and maybe longer, according to Clarence S. Maxwell, terminal superintendent. It has a capacity of 2,100,000 bus. and has been manned with a full staff. Manitoba Pool's own elevator No. 2, formerly known as the Horn Elvtr. which was burned last summer, will be ready for operation by Sept. 1, Mr. Maxwell said.

Rouleau, Sask.—In a wind storm recently, two of the seven grain elevators here were damaged when their wooden driveways were blown off.

Fort Erie, Ont.—The Fort Erie Elvtr. & Milling Corp. contemplates construction of a 2,000,000-bu. terminal elevator. The plant will have access to the New York State Barge.

ILLINOIS

Sheldon, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. has built a new office.

Taylorville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has been sold to Mr. Podeschi.

Mt. Fulcher (p. o. Elkhart), Ill.—Fire recently damaged W. W. Hill's elevator. Insured.

Irwin, Ill.—The Ferris Grain Co. has just completed iron cladding their west elevator.

Elvaston, Ill.—W. E. Gabel recently installed a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Lodenia (p. o. Pontiac), Ill.—A new Soweigh Scale has been purchased by the S. C. Bartlett Co.

Ohio, Ill.—Harold Tucker, operator of the Tucker elevator, has just completed his new home.—G. H. R.

Hartsburg, Ill.—The Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lumber Co., a co-operative, is now operating its new elevator.

Adrian, Ill.—A new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Dump Scale has been installed by the Gahele Elvtr. Co.

Burnside, Ill.—The name of the Burnside Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been changed to the Adrian Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Triumph, Ill.—The Triumph Co-operative has decided to renew its lease upon the Smith elevator for another year.—G. H. R.

Peoria, Ill.—A 20-ton 9 ft. x 34 ft. Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale has been purchased by the Gateway Milling Co.

Freeport, Ill.—Spontaneous ignition in coal is reported as causing a small loss to the elevator of H. A. Hillmer Co. on Aug. 18.

Rutland, Ill.—Ross Gordinier, who managed the North Iowa Co. elevator at Westview, has been transferred elsewhere by the company.

Troy Grove, Ill.—The office building here of the Troy Grove Co-operative has just been re-nailed and the building painted.—G. H. R.

Plainfield, Ill.—George E. Drumm, pres. of the Plainfield Grain Co., has been elected to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Assumption, Ill.—Assumption Co-op. Grain Co. at its third annual meeting, recently held, decided to build a \$4,500 addition to its present elevator building.

Greer (Wellington p. o.), Ill.—George Swartz & Co. recently installed a 20-ton Heavy Duty Soweigh Motor Truck scale, with platform capacity of 9 ft. x 34 ft.

Mason City, Ill.—M. F. Allison & Sons are giving their plant a general overhauling and installing a new sheller, boot and cup belt, with many other minor repairs.

Walnut, Ill.—A new Curtis air-compressor 3 1/2 x 3 1/2", operated by a fully enclosed Allis type "E" motor, 1 1/2 h.p. has been installed in the brick motor house of the Walnut Grain Co., replacing the old compressor, operated off the power transmission line.—G. H. R.

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in your Community,
More Grain . . .
for your Elevator**
LEHIGH STONE CO., Kankakee, Ill.
Now "Wholesale Only"

Waynesville, Ill.—The Martin Grain Co., who recently purchased the Waynesville Grain Co., has been incorporated for \$12,000. Incorporators are J. R. Martin, M. H. Martin, M. Martin.

Evans Siding (p. o. Lincoln), Ill.—Roy Gilchrist, 57, who operated a local grain elevator, passed away Aug. 22 at his home. He is survived by his widow, two brothers and two sisters.

Beaumont, Ill.—The Beaumont Elvtr. began excavating Aug. 16 in preparation for the building of three new bins in order that they may accommodate farmers with nearly all grades of wheat.

Cropsey, Ill.—Charles Popejoy, an employee at the Cropsey Co-op. Grain Co., received several fractured ribs, a head injury and numerous bruises when he fell about 15 feet while at work in the top of the elevator.

Kempton, Ill.—Otis J. Bear, who has engaged in the grain business at this place for the past 13 years, has sold his elevator and residence to the Kempton Co-op. Co. The Farmers Elvtr. will operate both plants. Consideration was \$16,000. Vern L. Marks is manager of the Kempton Co-op. Co.

Cushman (R. F. D. Sullivan), Ill.—The Cushman elevator has been sold by Henry Sexton to Lon Davis and Warren Davis of Arthur. The new owners took immediate charge. They are experienced grain and elevator men, some years ago having had charge of the Cadwell elevator, and have always been connected with grain trade. Mr. Sexton bought this elevator last year from the receiver of the M. & F. State bank. The buyers are installing a new truck scale, a hydraulic lift and other improvements.

Lacon, Ill.—Extensive repairs are being made at the Terminal Grain Co.'s elevator properties. All the buildings are being refinished with aluminum paint; a new gasoline engine is being installed in the elevator as well as the corn crib, and a McMillin Truck Lift in the corn crib has been installed recently. Terminal Grain Co., in an earnest endeavor to develop what it terms "The Port of Lacon," is doing no small amount of pioneering in 1937. W. J. Niergarth, pres. of the company, announces the Lacon elevator has handled 175,000 bus. of grain during the present harvest by rail and water. Carl Pries is manager of the plant.

CHICAGO NOTES

Members of the Chicago Stock Exchange are talking of a merger with the Board of Trade.

Elected to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade, John I. Rauch, an employee of Harris, Burrows & Hicks.

The rate of interest for advances during September has been set at 5% per annum by the directors of the Board of Trade.

An advance of \$200 occurred in the price at which memberships were sold in the Board of Trade. Posted offers of certificates were at \$4,800, and the highest bid \$4,250. Last sale was at \$4,500.

New members of the Board of Trade are as follows: James E. Baggot, Jr., Howard F. Hinman, Arthur Sewall II, New York City, William A. Larsen, Winnipeg. Memberships transferred: Estate of Charles R. Shackleton, Francis Bulger, Russell Clark, Robert E. Hogan, Charles I. Rini, John A. Power, Jr., Wallace A. Winter, Walter F. Keeley, Everitt J. Moore, Fred A. Paddleford, John P. Howard.

INDIANA

Alexandria, Ind.—Charles F. Naber recently installed a new warehouse cleaner and separator in his elevator.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Purchase of the Morris Elvtr. Co. by the Mt. Vernon Milling Co. was announced Aug. 25.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

IOWA

Parnell, Ia.—General improvements are being made on the elevator of the Wilder Grain Co.

Bagley, Ia.—Davis Bros. & Potter have sold their elevator to Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.

Monona, Ia.—The Farmers' Commission Co. is planning to erect a new grain elevator in Monona.

Davenport, Ia.—I. A. Lowre, manager of the Davenport elevator, moved his family here this week from Anita.

Kennedy, Ia.—L. C. Nicholson, Carroll, has taken over the elevator formerly operated by Johnson & Tuttle.

Atlantic, Ia.—The Bailey Feed Co. has placed its order with R. R. Howell & Co. for a new improved Oat Huller.

Hawarden, Ia.—C. E. Marshall has closed his elevator and has assumed the management of the Ed. Lambertson elevator.

Craig, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is equipping its house with new Atlas rubber covered belting and high speed buckets.

LaPorte City, Ia.—Two sets of 4 ft. by 10 ft. Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates are being installed by L. L. Froning in his elevator.

Duncombe, Ia.—The Bartlett-Frazier elevator, which has been closed for some time, has been reopened and is in charge of Theodore Arnold.

Blencoe, Ia.—Nearly 5,000 residents of this community joined in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Blencoe Farmers Elvtr. Co., held Aug. 24.

Indianola, Ia.—Fire destroyed the Kent and Co. Farmers Elvtr. Aug. 26. Gage Kent is manager of the company. The loss is estimated to be about \$50,000.

Edgewood, Ia.—The new \$10,000 mill owned by Louis Perrinjacket was opened recently. The mill is 55 ft. wide and 100 ft. long and of hollow tile construction.

Ayrshire, Ia.—William H. Martin, 60, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and active in the grain business here for the past forty years, died of apoplexy Aug. 20.

Pocahontas, Ia.—W. J. Eich, formerly of Carroll, Ia., has been named manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. He succeeds Perry Pearson, who resigned to manage the Cargill elevator at Westview.

Hawarden, Ia.—Dilly's Produce & Feeds have leased the Sioux Valley Mill and will operate it in conjunction with their present business. Nick Vegersdyke will be in charge of the mechanical work at the mill.

Algona, Ia.—Work has started on a new elevator for E. R. Rising which will be located on C. & N. W. Ry. trackage. A former school building has been moved to the location and will be remodeled into an office and storage room.

Arthur, Ia.—J. C. Nickelsen has accepted a position as manager of the Bartlett Frazier Co.'s local elevator, succeeding O. F. McGonigle, who was forced to resign because of ill health. Mr. Nickelsen has been busy in grain circles for many years, for ten years having worked for the old Trans-Mississippi elevator chain.

Moville, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Sanborn celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Aug. 23. Mr. Sanborn came to Moville from Seward, Ill., in November, 1887, with his bride which was 2 months after the C. & N. W. Ry. was extended to this town. He bought the first load of grain that was sold here and has been in the grain business continuously for the past 50 years.—A. T.

Sioux Center, Ia.—At a special meeting of the shareholders held recently the Farmers Co-op. Society voted to build a new elevator and to remodel the old building. The new building will be north of the present one, with a connecting driveway. The present grinding room and nail will be taken out and a double driveway made thru both buildings. Building will start immediately upon letting of contract.

Rembrandt, Ia.—The Cargill interests have been consolidated with the Rembrandt Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., and are operating under the management of the Rembrandt Co. This arrangement places the three Rembrandt elevators under one management. E. A. Tongate, who has served very efficiently as head of the Farmers Elevator during the past eight years, has been retained as manager. G. W. Strayer, who had charge of the Cargill elevator, was transferred to Armour, S. D.

Hampton, Ia.—Morris McNie, manager of Farmers Elvtr. Co. and state representative, recently had his right eye removed. On July 23 he was using a power saw when a piece of wood flew off shattering his glasses and cutting the eyeball.—A. T.

Ogden, Ia.—Leo Garland of Jamaica has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. and will take possession Sept. 11. The corporation which has operated the elevator for many years will be dissolved and the business of the company closed as soon as possible. Mr. Garland has been operating an elevator at Jamaica for many years in partnership with Glenn Clark. He and his family will move to Ogden the early part of September.

DeWitt, Ia.—A joint meeting of eastern Iowa feed and grain dealers will be held at 6:30 p. m., Sept. 10, in the Insurance Bldg., sponsored jointly by the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa and the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n to discuss the soybean processing and marketing problem in eastern Iowa, and to give the new secretary of the grain and feed dealers' associations a chance to get acquainted with the trade in this territory. All grain and feed men are invited. Meeting will start with a dinner, which will be Dutch treat. Joint chairmen will be John F. Mueller, director of the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, and Ransom McKee, director of the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Honeymead Products Co., report of whose incorporation was reported in Aug. 25 issue of the Journal, has just completed a deal by the terms of which it takes over the Cedar Rapids Grain Co. and its property, and will start erection of a new solvent linseed oil extraction plant that will house equipment valued at \$110,000. The transaction, in all, represents a total investment of \$175,000 by the Honeymead company, \$50,000 for acquisition of the grain company and the balance to be spent in constructing the new building and for its equipment. Purchase was made from the owners, Gerrit Goedhart, pres., and Hugo Lensch, sec.-treas. Included in the Honeymead Products Co. of Cedar Rapids is the Lisbon, Ia., elevator, site of the start of the Honeymead Products Co., by R. P. Andreas, president of Honeymead Producers Co. of Cedar Rapids. The new plant will be an all-steel frame building, with metal sides and metal roofing and its dimensions are contingent on the new equipment. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy Jan. 1, 1938. The new extraction plant will have a capacity of 50T daily. The Cedar Rapids Grain's elevator capacity is 170,000 bus. Aside from the management, no changes in personnel are now contemplated.

KANSAS

Hoisington, Kan.—Ochs Grain Co. plant was damaged in a windstorm in August.

Bushong, Kan.—C. N. Bunds, of Winchester, has installed a new 10 T. truck scale in his elevator here.

Hutchinson, Kan.—An electrical breakdown loss occurred in Mill 'B' of the William Kelly Milling Co. on Aug. 13.

Marquette, Kan.—It has been announced that the Teichgraber mill, which was destroyed here, by fire more than a year ago, will not be rebuilt.

Atchison, Kan.—A dust explosion originating on the top floor of the mill about 8:30 a. m. Aug. 28 was the cause of a fire which completely destroyed the mill and badly damaged adjoining buildings of the Lukens Milling Co.



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GRAIN MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY SUPERIOR OMAHA

Topeka, Kan.—Commander Larabee Milling Co.'s warehouse and Kansas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator were damaged in windstorm of Aug. 17.

Chetopa, Kan.—The Karns Grain Products Co. has repaired damage done by the recent fire and has installed modern feed manufacturing equipment.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Seed & Feed Ass'n has added 300 members since J. F. Moyer became secretary. More power to this growing organization.

Emporia, Kan.—James E. Bennett & Co. opened a branch office here Aug. 26, under the management of H. L. Gurwell, former co-manager of their Memphis, Tenn., office.

McPherson, Kan.—The newly remodeled and equipped K. B. R. flour mill is now in operation. The mill was bought four months ago by Emil Teichgraber from the Colburn estate.

Hanover, Kan.—A newly formed cooperative association to be known as the Hanover Co-op. Ass'n is taking steps to purchase the Hanover Farmers Union Elvtr., now in the hands of a receiver.

McPherson, Kan.—The Community Produce Co. is building a feed mill and warehouse where a mixed live stock feed will be manufactured. The warehouse will be 30 ft. x 40 ft. and will be built of sheet metal sides and roof. One end of the structure will house the mill.

Kingman, Kan.—Robert W. Vance, of the Vance Grain Co., has closed his Vance office and is now living in Kingman where he has accepted the position of manager of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. mill. Mr. Vance had been in the grain business in Vance for many years, starting as a boy in his father's mill, and later, thirty-two years ago, beginning work for the Kansas Grain Co. with whom he was connected for years, in later years heading his own firm.

Sawyer, Kan.—The contract for the new fire-resistant 100,000-bu. elevator for the Sawyer Equity Co-op. Exchange, has been awarded to Chalmers & Borton. Work started Aug. 20 and will require about three months to complete. The elevator will contain fourteen bins with the driveway thru the middle. There will be a ten bu. automatic scale in the top of the elevator, all spouting will be of steel. The elevating capacity will be 3,000 bus. per hour. It will be electric motor driven. The decision to erect the new modern elevator was made last month at a called meeting of the stockholders of the company as announced in Aug. 25 issue of the Journal.

KENTUCKY

Nicholasville, Ky.—Articles of incorporation of the Wetzel Milling Co., capitalized at \$12,000, have been approved. Incorporators were H. E. Wetzel, Bessie C. Wetzel and John A. Wetzel.

MICHIGAN

Chester (r. f. d. Charlotte), Mich.—Chester Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a Sidney Improved Electric Dump.

Yale, Mich.—The Yale Elvtr. Co., operated by Guy M. Rowell, has installed 24 additional bean pickers in its plant.

Ida, Mich.—Ida Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a No. 1 Sidney Cracker and Grader with collector and motor.

Mayville, Mich.—Two new motors and a new grain cleaner have been installed in the local elevator of the Frutchee Bean Co.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., headed by C. H. Barrett, is installing a Busy Bee field seed recleaner.

Tawas City, Mich.—The Wilson Grain Co.'s elevator burned Aug. 26, with a loss estimated at more than \$20,000, partially covered by insurance.

Clifford, Mich.—The local elevator of the Frutchee Bean Co. is now weighing over a new 15-ton Fairbanks truck scale with concrete deck.

Sandusky, Mich.—A new 500 bu. per hour grain cleaner and a new hammer mill have been installed in the local elevator of the Michigan Bean Co., managed by E. L. Sweet.

St. Louis, Mich.—George Hart has assumed active management of the Hart Bros. elevator here, filling the place left vacant by Guy L. Rensch, who has taken over management of the Peoples Elvtr. Co. at Owosso.

St. Charles, Mich.—Under construction for M. T. Walsh, manager of the Frutchee Bean Co. interests here, are new coal bins, 100 ft. long, 22 ft. wide, with concrete floors and partitions, wood and ironclad roof.

Argentine (p. o. Linden), Mich.—The Walcott Milling Co. is outfitting its building for the manufacture of mill products. A cement flume is being constructed to convey water from the pond to the wheels beneath the mill.

Prattville, Mich.—Harold Geyer, manager of the Prattville Grain & Coal Co., which purchased and took over the old co-operative elevator here last spring, plans construction of a canopy on the elevator at an early date.

Croswell, Mich.—A new weighing scale having a capacity of 36,500 lbs. has been installed by the Michigan Bean Co. elevator, replacing one having a capacity of 16,000 lbs. A new bean cleaner was also recently installed.

Morrice, Mich.—The office of the Morrice Grain & Bean Co. is being painted and re-arranged. The customers' counter has been re-located for greater convenience, new wall cabinets built, and the heating system is being changed.

Alma, Mich.—With the arrival and installation of a cutting machine recently, A. A. Mantey, owner of the Alma Dehydrating mill, stated operations would begin almost immediately. The company will process green alfalfa and turn out poultry food.

Middleton, Mich.—Improvements at the Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co. Elvtr. are practically completed, and the elevator will be in full operation again within a day or two. A seed cleaning machine has recently been installed and is in operation every day.

Deerfield, Mich.—R. B. McConkey, formerly of the Farm Products Co. of Cass City, is the new manager of the Deerfield Co-op. Ass'n. They have recently installed a drag conveyor operated by a 2-h.p. fully enclosed motor, and a new Eureka Separator with a Buhler Drive.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n has added a new addition and equipment at a cost of \$25,000. The main part of the plant is 811 ft. long. The coal shed is 120 ft. long. The capacity of the plant is 40,000 bus. Two dump hoists have been added for the unloading of trucks. The plant now has two grain mills and two bean mills. The elevator proper is 50 ft. high from the basement floor and the head house is 15 ft. higher. Henry Clabuesch is manager of the plant.

Owosso, Mich.—The Brick Elevator, formerly known as the Lewellen Bean Co. elevator, has been leased by the newly organized Peoples Elvtr. Co., of which Guy L. Rensch, W. W. Bronson and W. A. Bronson are the principals. Charge of the plant was assumed by the new company Aug. 13. Guy L. Rensch, formerly elevator manager for Hart Bros. at St. Louis, Mich., is active manager of the new concern, and will be joined later by W. A. Bronson, who will act as sales manager. W. W. Bronson is continuing to head the Peoples Elvtr. Co. at Elwell. Marked improvements are being made in the Owosso plant, including installation of a hammer mill with a 50-h.p. motor, a one-ton horizontal feed mixer, a seed cleaner and a corn sheller. The company will enter actively into the wholesale and retail feed business.

Peck, Mich.—The property of the one-time Peck Elvtr. Co., which has been leased to Guy M. Rowell of Yale, and operated as the Peoples Elvtr. Co. for the last decade, has been purchased by Mr. Rowell. Extensive improvements have been made in the last few weeks, including all new legs in the elevator, a new grain cleaner, construction of a feed mill unit in which have been installed a Nickle corn crusher ahead of a 30-h.p. hammer mill, and a Sidney half-ton feed mixer; and installation of a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 22 ft. concrete deck.

MINNESOTA

Stephen, Minn.—The Stephen elevator was damaged by wind Aug. 18.

Morgan, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. may erect a new corn crib this fall.

Winnebago, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is planning to build a new elevator.

Alvarado, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. may install motor power this fall.

Luverne, Minn.—The elevator building of the Farmers Co-op. Co. was damaged by fire Aug. 2.

Blue Earth, Minn.—Blue Earth Farmers Grain Co. reported damages incurred in wind-storm Aug. 11.

Dovray, Minn.—Oscar Heiser, formerly of Watertown, S. D., has taken over the management of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Stewartville, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is equipping its leg with new 14x7 Minneapolis V Buckets, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

New Ulm, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its receiving facilities with the installation of a Winters Auxiliary Truck Lift.

Hayfield, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. has been re-opened after a shut down of several years. R. D. Blakestad is manager.

Lake Wilson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Lumber Co. voted to renew its articles of incorporation at the recent annual meeting.

Duluth, Minn.—Hemming Nelson, Lake Lillian, was recently reappointed by Gov. Elmer Benson to the state board of grain appeals, Duluth station.

Douglas, Minn.—H. A. Blumer was recently installed as agent for the Kellogg Commission Co. New high speed buckets have been installed in the elevator.

Worthington, Minn.—At a recent meeting of the Southern Minnesota Elvtr. Mgrs. Ass'n, Carl Liem was selected as secy. to succeed Elmer A. Silver, who resigned.

Roseau, Minn.—The office and the elevator of the Northern Seed & Grain Co. are being re-modeled. Seth Gravelin is manager of the company. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is in charge of the work.

Traverse (p. o. St. Peter), Minn.—Fire destroyed the large elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and also destroyed 8,000 bus. of small grain stored in the building. The stockholders of the elevator company will hold a meeting in the near future to decide whether or not to rebuild the elevator.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Fairmont, Minn.—The old Musser elevator, purchased recently by George Winzenburg, will be repaired. The approximate cost of the improvement is \$500.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Charles Schafer, agent for Monarch Elvtr. Co. at Devils Lake, N. D., for several years, has been transferred to the company's local plant.

Worthington, Minn.—The W. M. Bell Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., and Cedar Rapids, Ia., have consolidated their Sioux Falls, S. D., and Worthington offices at the latter office.

Duluth, Minn.—C. E. Fuller, Jr., formerly connected with H. S. Newell & Co., has severed his connections with that concern and is now doing business as the Fuller Grain Co.

Magnolia, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a large motor driven air compressor with new tanks and automatic controls, also new Howell Sectional Steel Dump Grates.

Royalton, Minn.—Nick J. Janski has assumed the position of office manager of the Albrecht Grain Co. For the past five years he had been employed by a grain company at Sanish, N. D.

Browerville, Minn.—A new hammer grinding machine was installed recently at the Wesołowski feed mill, to replace the old roller type mill. The new mill has a capacity of 60 sacks per hour.

Collis, Minn.—The new Miller elevator at Collis, built to replace the one destroyed by fire in January, 1936, has been completed and is now ready for business. Richard Day retains his position as agent.

Wadena, Minn.—The warehouse of the Unity Mills Dist. Co. at Park Rapids has been closed and merged with the firm's plant here. Eric Johnson, manager of the Park Rapids plant, has been moved to this place.

Bellingham, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has just undergone extensive repairs, including complete new siding, two coats of paint and minor patching-up, cost of the improvement totaling approximately \$1,000.

Winger, Minn.—Plans were discussed at the annual meeting of the Farmers Cooperative Co. to tear down their present elevator and increase the capacity to 35,000 with modern machinery to operate it. The work is planned for next spring.

Ft. Ripley, Minn.—C. T. Johnson, 53, who had been associated with his brothers in the hardware and grain business in Ft. Ripley for many years, died in St. Gabriel's Hospital in Little Falls on Aug. 24. He is survived by his widow and two children.

Winsted, Minn.—Joe Otto has been named manager for the coming year of the Winsted Farmers Elvtr. Co. Various improvements to the plant are in prospect. At the annual meeting of the stockholders held recently a dividend of 30 per cent was voted.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Northern Seed & Grain Co.'s elevator on the Great Northern tracks is being remodeled and improved. A new metal roof is being put on the structure and a new leg is to be installed, together with a new cleaner. Peter LaChance is manager of the elevator.

Princeton, Minn.—The Farmers' Wholesale Co. has purchased the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator in Princeton. Julius Kornmann is manager of the Farmers Wholesale Co. These two grain buying agencies will be operated now under one management. The elevator has a capacity of about 20,000 bus. It will be used as a storehouse for malting barley and rye. Plans are being made to install a large cleaner.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—General repairs are being made by the Penrose Elvtr. Co. Major improvements include a Howell distributing system with steel spouting, new belts and Calumet High Speed Buckets.

Winnebago City, Minn.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. it was voted to do considerable repairing. A new elevator costing in the neighborhood of \$20,000 is contemplated, replacing the present structure, which has seen 35 years of service.

Onamia, Minn.—The feed mill in the Onamia Co-operative Creamery was destroyed when some foreign piece of metal fell into the gears of the machine. The roof of the building was also damaged. A new mill is being installed, including an electromagnet which will clear the mill of all metal particles.

Duluth, Minn.—Applying for membership on the Duluth Board of Trade are the following: C. C. Baker, Minneapolis, with Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.; Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, of Harris, Burrows & Hicks; and P. N. Ness, Minneapolis, who will represent the International Milling Co. as grain buyer in this market, and Max Goldberg, Fargo, N. Dak., pres. of the Moorhead Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Marketing and moving of the northwestern grain crop to terminal markets is in full swing. The fact that elevator stocks had run down to an exceedingly low point and supplies getting tight brought out an excellent demand for new crop grain. Daily cash offerings disappear rapidly under the sharp milling and consumptive demand. In the present run most of the wheat has been of medium grades and light weight, selling at a wide variance in prices. Light offerings and arrivals of the higher grades has caused a brisk demand for supplies, with buyers quite willing to advance basis in order to secure needs. Durum wheat has not commenced to come in in any large volume as yet but expected to increase shortly. While grain is moving in at a fair clip and volume there is no great rush like that experienced in some previous years. The run is more orderly and better handled with faster and larger rail equipment. Commission houses are experiencing the best fall business activity in the past five years. Each day their sample tables are piled high with offerings for buyers' inspection and selection with cash traders on edge to put through bookings. All is hustle and bustle now, where previously dullness was an outstanding feature.—F. G. C.

The Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp. is now occupying offices in the Duluth Board of Trade Bldg., moving in Aug. 1.

M. E. Jerdee, Minneapolis, chief state grain inspector, met recently with the Duluth grain trade on a proposal to establish Minnesota inspection at Grand Forks. The proposal was opposed as unworkable and unadvantageous to this market.

Applicants for membership in the Duluth Board of Trade are: C. C. Baker, Minneapolis, of the Archer, Daniels, Midland Co.; Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Harris, Burrows & Hicks; P. N. Ness, Minneapolis, who will represent the International Milling Co. as grain buyer in this market, and Max Goldberg, Fargo, N. Dak., pres. of the Moorhead Farmers Elvtr. Co.

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MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Otto A. Zimmerman, of Minneapolis, was recently re-appointed by Gov. Elmer Benson to serve at that city on the state board of grain appeals.

E. J. Pierce, formerly with the screenings firm of Frank A. Pierce Co., Minneapolis, is now connected with the Minneapolis office of Thompson & McKinnon.

E. L. Hicks, Jr., of Harris, Burrows & Hicks, Chicago, grain and securities brokers, has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Cecil Taylor, formerly with the Capital Elvtr. Co., of Duluth, is now in charge of the grain futures department of the Seventh Street office of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood.

Maurice Beaubaire, former manager of the Northwest Linseed Meal Co., has severed his connection with the firm and has engaged in a general feed brokerage business under the name of the Gopher State Feed Co. with offices in this city.

Two workmen were suffocated Aug. 26 when they were buried in tons of linseed meal in a 100 ft. steel storage tank at the Archer-Daniels-Midland's Minneapolis plant Aug. 26. The dead men were John Thielen and F. W. Schultz. The meal caved in as they were keeping it moving from a half-filled bin to a conveyor. Firemen aided workmen in an effort to free the buried employees, but it was nearly 1½ hours before their bodies were recovered.

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat — Indirect Heat — And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.

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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

COUNTRY RUN WHEAT

E. M. ROGERS COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

BROKERAGE & COMMISSION

MEMBERS

Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange
Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.
Pan Handle Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Lake rate on wheat to Buffalo has dropped off 1½c down to 3c flat as more boat tonnage has become available for shipping.

Herald F. Hubbard, E. M. White, David S. Levin and C. W. Bodin have applied for membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.

Total grain receipts for the month of August in this market reached 13,888,961 bushels, against 11,202,998 last year. Wheat arrivals for the month were under those a year ago but coarse grains exceeded the quantity moved in them. Shipments both this year and last show up light, with bulk of the stuff going out by rail rather than lake. Total shipped last month was 4,761,038 bushels and 4,875,901 bushels in 1936.

The Fruen Milling Co. is installing a Claw-Winter Percussion Type Separator in its Minneapolis plant. The new unit, which will be motor driven, will remove stones from milling barley.

John H. Hay, for 18 years deputy state commissioner of agriculture, has joined the northwest staff of the Farmers National Grain Corp. with offices in Minneapolis. He will be an official of the organization and education department of the company, in charge of work in Minnesota among member grain co-operatives.

MISSOURI

Charleston, Mo.—The Ralph Carson Co. will buy a new corn sheller, cleaner, automatic scale and engine and will enlarge its present facilities.

St. Joseph, Mo.—James E. Bennett, of James E. Bennett & Co., Chicago, paid a visit to his St. Joseph office recently. M. A. Hayes is the local office manager.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Jerome Taylor, who has for the past several months been connected with the Chicago office of Stratton Grain Co., has returned to St. Joseph to resume his duties in the local office.

Slater, Mo.—Carl E. Bolte of the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co. is pres. of the newly organized Missouri Millers Assn. L. M. Lundgaard, Springfield, is vice pres.; directors are Jos. H. Dulle, Jefferson City; Roy Morrow, Carthage; F. G. Wallace, Independence; Ralph Martin, Kansas City; O. F. Kelley, Bonneville.

St. Joseph, Mo.—C. N. Ogden has been elected to membership in the St. Joseph Grain Exchange on transfer from P. D. Sittler. Mr. Ogden will conduct a cash grain trade for account of B. C. Christopher & Co. here. Mr. Sittler continues as manager of the futures trading business of the firm in St. Joseph.

St. Louis, Mo.—Eugene F. Hunn, 68, a grain broker and member of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis for 42 years, died Aug. 29 at the St. Elizabeth's Hospital, following an operation for cancer. Mr. Hunn retired from the Merchant's Exchange three years ago after being associated with it since 1895 as a representative of Jackson Bros. & Co. and other Chicago firms.

Higginsville, Mo.—We are pleased to report eight new members. They are: Houston Roller Mills, Houston, Mo.; Warren E. Davis Brokerage Co., Mansfield, Mo.; Mansfield Farmers Exchange, Mansfield, Mo.; R. T. Leach Flour & Feed Store, Lebanon, Mo.; Todd & Peck Produce Co., Wheatland, Mo.; Knob Noster Elevator Co., Knob Noster, Mo.; Stockton Mills, Warrensburg, Mo.; Culp Elevator Mills, Warrensburg, Mo.; Imperial Milling Co., Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Dunklin County Grain & Feed Co., Malden, Mo.; Buchheit & Unterreiner, Old Appleton, Mo., and C. M. McWilliams, Jackson, Mo.; Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Henry H. Cale of Houston has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Howard Kellogg, Jr., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Keith Hursley of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. He represents the company in the futures pit.

R. A. Jeanneret, formerly an official of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., which was reorganized with H. C. Gamage, N. F. Noland and B. J. O'Dowd as principal stockholders, has sold his Kansas City exchange membership and retired from the grain business.

Kansas City, Mo.—Keith Hursley, of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade. R. A. Jeanneret, formerly an official of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., which liquidated recently and was reorganized with H. C. Gamage, N. F. Noland and B. J. O'Dowd as principal stockholders, has sold his exchange membership and retired from the grain business.

J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.
Established 1848
Four Generations have shipped their
grain to Teasdale. Almost a century of
efficient grain services.
Consignments Solicited
Merchants Exchange St. Louis, Mo.

MONTANA

Kalispell, Mont.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed a mill and elevator of the Bjorneby Bros. Milling Co. The loss is estimated to be about \$25,000.

Deer Lodge, Mont.—The elevator of the Missoula Mercantile Co. has been improved at a cost of \$4,000. A large warehouse has been built and the office enlarged.

Choteau, Mont.—The Choteau Flour Mill, owned and operated by William L. and George H. Schnug, was completely destroyed by fire Aug. 30. Instantaneous combustion is believed to have caused the fire. The building was mostly of frame construction and was reduced to ashes within a half hour.

Malta, Mont.—E. C. Brown has been appointed to fill the vacancy made by the recent resignation of R. P. Misener as manager of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n of Phillips County, also known as the Farmers Elvtr. & Oil Co. Mr. Misener plans to go to Glasgow to take over a superservice station there.

Miles City, Mont.—Announcement of the sale of the Wilbur & Peays Elevator by the Russell-Miller Milling Co. was made Aug. 27. The new owners will operate under the name of the Occident Elvtr. and will continue to purchase grain and to sell grain, hay and feed. This elevator was owned by the Henry Peays estate and J. A. Williams of Broadus and is a pioneer firm of Miles City. For many years the late Henry Peays of Moorhead and the late Frank Wilbur of Biddle were the owners of this property.

NEBRASKA

Valentine, Neb.—The Roosa Elvtr. is adding coal this season, building four large bins for this business.

Minden, Neb.—Hultquist Grain Co. has made extensive repairs on bins, shafting and bearings. Eck Olson did the work.

Loup City, Neb.—Pete Jezewski of Ashton has accepted a position with the Brown Grain Co. and will move here soon.

Friend, Neb.—C. B. Gray is now superintendent of the Acme Mill & Elvtr. Co., having sold his Advance Milling Co. at Ohiowa.

Sacramento, Neb.—Sacramento Grain Co. has been repairing its elevator and has installed in its cupola an automatic scale. Eck Olson did the work.

Gordon, Neb.—The elevator now operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp. may be taken over by the Gordon Co-op. Grain Co., a local organization.

Lindsay, Neb.—F. F. Walter, until recently manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., passed away Aug. 2 at Rochester, Minn. His widow and six children survive.

Pender, Neb.—Melvin McQuire has purchased the local elevator belonging to W. T. Fried of Fremont. He took possession Aug. 10. Frank McDaniel has been manager of the elevator.

Stromsburg, Neb.—David V. Peterson has bought the interest of C. P. Anderson in the Stromsburg Flour Mills. In addition to making flour he is preparing a line of mixed feeds.

Omaha, Neb.—A. I. Brown of the Brown Grain Co. of Loup City, Neb., has been appointed to a position with the Bartlett Frazier Co. of Omaha and is now located in this city, moving here with his family the latter part of August.

Omaha, Neb.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed an empty grain elevator at the W. F. Bavinger feed lot south of here, along with a 250-ft. sheep shed. Damage is estimated at \$25,000. The elevator and barn were operated by the Cox-James Commission Co.

Walthill, Neb.—Work on the new annex to the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. plant has been started. The foundation is 24 ft. x 32 ft. and 40 ft. corners and the addition will rise to the eaves of the present structure with roof gabled into same. Two storage bins will be located in the new part, according to William Wingett, manager.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills, with a local capacity of 1,500 bbls. daily, is constructing a 300,000 bus. concrete elevator and head house. The unit when complete will boost the local storage capacity of the firm to 1,000,000 bus. Belt conveyors at top and bottom will each handle 8,000 bus. an hour, while three legs will have an elevating capacity of 20,000 bus. All motors are dustproof.

Valentine, Neb.—The Valentine Mills, Jos. A. Vanderheiden, owner, has purchased the old Farmers Union Elvtr. They have improved it and are operating now as Valentine Feed Mills.

Belgrade, Neb.—Fred Badge, for 12 years manager of the Farmers Elvtr., has resigned to become manager of an elevator at Bellwood, Neb. G. F. Malander, a former manager, is in charge of the Belgrade elevator for the present.

Bracken (Stein; p. o. Nemaha), Neb.—H. I. Kuper's grain elevator burned Aug. 18. A grain car which contained about 700 bus. of wheat and which was being loaded at the time of the fire, was saved, but about 600 bus. that remained in the elevator was burned. The total loss is estimated at \$2,500 with insurance covering the grain. The elevator was built about 30 years ago and for the past 17 years has been owned and operated by Mr. Kuper. He has not yet decided whether or not the elevator will be rebuilt.

Fremont, Neb.—C. W. Rechsteiner has some extensive improvements under way at the Fremont Molasses Co. plant. One of their buildings known as the old mattress factory of the Fremont Furniture & Mattress Co. was badly damaged by fire several years ago, and until now, never repaired. A new steel roof has been constructed over the building and a cupola added. Milling equipment will be housed here. Mr. Rechsteiner expects to operate a flour mill in connection with his live stock feed business some time in the future, having on hand considerable milling equipment. He recently purchased the Valentine mill machinery.

NEW MEXICO

Springer, N. M.—Machinery is being installed for the new Colfax Mills, Inc., in the newly remodeled Farmers Exchange building.

Aztec, N. M.—A business enterprise of importance to the San Juan Basin is now in process of erection here in the new grain elevator being built by E. G. Cooper and son, Rinaldo Cooper. Equipment for cleaning grain and beans is already installed and other machinery is arriving daily to complete the outfitting in time to handle the fall harvest. The Coopers recently sold a similar plant at Flagstaff, Ariz.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Amalgamated Trading, Ltd., Lee L. Pincus, pres., has moved its offices to 62 William street.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Marine B elevator was reopened Aug. 18, under the new management of Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Co., a subsidiary of Spencer Kellogg & Sons.

New York, N. Y.—Trading in linseed oil for future delivery was started on the Produce Exchange on Sept. 1. The delivery months will be October, 1937, and each succeeding month to and including May, 1938.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Charles J. Reitz, 79, well known grain and feed man, passed away at his home Aug. 23. Mr. Reitz was born in Springbrook, N. Y. He started in the feed business with Cutter & Bailey with whom he served 27 years as superintendent. Later he was connected with Husted Ming. Co. until that firm quit the feed business. In 1915 he became associated with the Nowak Milling Corp., and remained with them as long as he was able to be active. Two sons and two daughters survived him.

Collins, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Mfg. Co. has begun work on the construction of a new building to replace the one burned Dec. 5, 1936. The new building will be of story and a half construction, 60 ft. x 60 ft., wood with iron exterior and with a 12-ft. porch on two sides. The half story, which will be 36 ft. x 36 ft., will be used for storage and in addition there will be a cupola for an elevator hatch. Investment represented will run between \$10,000 and \$12,000 and it is expected the building will have been completed by the first of the year.

Official Brown-Duvel
MOISTURE TESTERS
Tag Heppenstall Moisture Meters
and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.
HARRY B. OLSON ASHLAND BLOCK CHICAGO, ILL.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

NORTH DAKOTA

Perth, N. D.—A Howell Safety Man Lift is being installed by the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Willow City, N. D.—Robbers took \$200 from the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently.

Genoa (p. o. Norwich), N. D.—Selmer Syverson is manager of the Equity Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased the local Monarch Elvtr. Co. house.

Leverich (p. o. Rugby), N. D.—The Grant Elvtr. Co. sustained damages in windstorm July 10.

Auburn, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is equipping its legs with Calumet High Speed Buckets.

Tolna, N. D.—A Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift has been installed by the Farmers Union Elevator.

Garrison, N. D.—Lightning entering on power wires damaged electrical equipment in the plant of the Sahli Elvtr. on Aug. 13.

Hankinson, N. D.—L. H. Mitchel has been appointed grain buyer at the O. and M. Elevator, succeeding William Bauman.

Kenmare, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Mfg. Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire Aug. 15. Lightning was the cause of the blaze.

Emerado, N. D.—Frederick Kelly, who has been employed at the Farmers Elevator Co. plant at Devils Lake, has taken up a similar position here.

Grenora, N. D.—B. B. Flesjer sold his interest in his elevator to McCabe Bros. Co. and will leave Grenora soon to look for a business location in the west.

Walhalla, N. D.—The new custom grinding and feed mill plant was opened Aug. 23 under the management of Peter Paulus. The new mill will be operated by a 30-h.p. motor.

Walhalla, N. D.—Edgar Dahl has taken over the duties of manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., the position made vacant by the recent resignation of E. E. Lofthus.

Jamestown, N. D.—The Home Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators are L. P. Murphy, R. R. Wright, W. W. Wells, Emil Frey, all of Jamestown, and R. W. Hankinson of Minneapolis.

Marion, N. D.—The Powers elevator reopened recently with John R. Montgomery as grain buyer in charge. The elevator has been closed since July 1, most of the local Powers elevators being taken over by the Occident Company. The Marion firm is one of the 15 retained by the Powers estate.

Kenmare, N. D.—Remodeling and repairing of the Occident elevator is well under way. A new grain pit is being installed and covered, new runways of wood and cement have been completed on both the east and west entrances, bins are being repaired and cleaned, the foundation on the west side is being repaired and machinery is to be overhauled. E. S. Loader is manager.

OHIO

Ashville, O.—Ashville Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire Aug. 21.

Logan, O.—The Meldrim-St. Clair Co. is now equipped and ready to grind and mix feed.

Edon, O.—The Edon Farmers Co-operative Co., Inc., is reported to be contemplating changing its feed grinder.

Richwood, O.—Hunt Milling Co. recently bought a boot sheller, scalping reel, large elevator, several electric motors and miscellaneous equipment of the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Lima, O.—Mullenhour's Feed Stores recently installed a boot sheller, 12 ft. drag, 60 ft. elevator, No. 4 revolving screen cleaner with motor, all equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Fremont, O.—The Gt. Lakes Sugar Co. Al-falfa Mill sustained a loss by fire early Aug. 23 when a hot meal loaded freight car ignited on a siding near the plant just north of here. Damage was estimated at \$400.

Willowdell (p. o. Yorkshire), O.—The Willowdell Grain & Feed Co. has put in a 15-ton Bonded Truck Scale and an elevator to handle grain and feed. The latter was purchased from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. A concrete basement and concrete grain dump have been added to the plant.

Dayton, O.—Victor E. Herter & Co. will have its new Oil Electric Randolph Drier ready for operation by Sept. 25.

Defiance, O.—Formal opening of the new fertilizer plant recently constructed by the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n, Fostoria, was held Aug. 23.

Kileville, O.—Fred Kile & Son of Kileville have their foundation laid and are beginning the erection of a steel building which will house a Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier. This drier will operate either on anthracite coal or coke. The machine will be equipped with Electric Automatic Temperature controls.

Mt. Gilead, O.—Ray Hildebrand has been appointed receiver for the Buckeye Mill following the suit asking for receivership filed against A. W. Patzlaff and Martha Patzlaff by the Peoples Savings Bank Co. The Patzlaffs had operated the mill since 1934. In its petition the bank states that a \$6,000 mortgage given it by the Patzlaffs is unpaid.

Pioneer, O.—Extensive improvements have been made at the plant of the Pioneer Elvtr. Co., under the management of S. O. Ricks, including building of an engine house, replacement of electric power with a 140-h.p. 4-cylinder Anderson Diesel Engine, installation of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill and corn cracker and grader, and of Western Drags, corn sheller, and corn cleaner. The elevator is being freshly painted aluminum.

OKLAHOMA

Pocasset, Okla.—Pocasset Grain & Elvtr. Co. reported windstorm damages in August.

Tyrone, Okla.—Robert Harville has added a Howell Self Contained Cereal Unit to his milling equipment.

Marlowe, Okla.—The broom corn storage house of Milton Harrison in Grandy County was destroyed by fire early in August.

Kaw City, Okla.—Plans are being discussed for the establishment of a farmers' elevator company. Local business men and farmers are interested in the project.

Waynoka, Okla.—The Hutchinson Grain & Feed Co. has purchased the grain business of Brought & Brought. J. O. Brought and wife, who were partners in the Brought & Brought firm for 31 years have retired. The new firm took charge Sept. 1.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kimberly, Idaho.—Bean Growers Warehouse Corp. plant was slightly damaged by wind Aug. 8.

Emmett, Idaho.—The Farmers Feed & Seed Co. will build a new building and warehouse this fall.

Wendell, Idaho—E. G. Commons has completed his feed mixing and milling plant at the packing plant.

Ashton, Idaho.—Thomas Bros. are equipping their Newdale house with a Howell Overhead Electric Truck Lift.

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n has moved its office to Room 343 Peyton Building.

Brewster, Wash.—The new warehouse recently completed by the Centennial Milling Co. is now being utilized.

Coulee, Wash.—Dodd & Gill are erecting a platform 80 ft. x 30 ft. at the end of the new warehouse they built last fall.

Rosalia, Wash.—The Charles V. Harbour Grain Co. has installed a new, large capacity cleaning and treating mill. Its small mill proved too light to handle the demand.

Tygh Valley, Ore.—The Knox Flour Mill, pioneer landmark near here, was completely destroyed by fire Aug. 18. The mill was built in 1878, was owned and operated by William McCorkle for many years. W. B. Knox purchased it over 15 years ago.

Portland, Ore.—H. E. Sanford has been appointed California and Northwest manager of the Continental Grain Co. with George Krummick as assistant manager.

Toppenish, Wash.—An addition to the Chisholm Grain & Feed Warehouse is being built. The 50 ft. x 80 ft. building is of fireproof cement and will have been completed by an early date.

Portland, Ore.—The Continental Grain Co. recently closed a lease on the Northwestern Dock, taking possession Sept. 1. Repairs to the elevator will be made according to an announcement by D. E. Harris, vice pres. of the company.

Milton, Ore.—A. R. Shumway, pres. of the North Pacific Grain Growers, is convalescing from heart trouble due to overwork. He has been removed to his home from a hospital in Walla Walla, where he was a patient for three weeks.

Oroville, Wash.—R. B. Smith, manager of the Oroville Grain Co., has just completed the installation of a new Howe truck scale for weighing wheat and farm produce up to 15 tons. Additional grain storage bins have also been constructed.

Portland, Ore.—The Port of Longview has taken over operation of its grain elevator property following expiration of lease held by the Farmers' National Warehouse Corporation, which is suspending its operation in the northwest. The elevator will be managed for the port by S. A. (Sandy) McLean, who held a similar position with the warehouse corporation.—F. K. H.

Haines, Ore.—New bulk grain facilities have been installed by the Haines Commercial Co. The new equipment includes a basket type electric hoist for dumping trucks, screw-type conveyors, bin and loading out facilities. The new hoist will unload 120 bushels of grain in 50 seconds. The new bin facilities increase the capacity of the warehouse and elevator to 40,000 bus.

Rochdale, Idaho.—With the peak of the harvest season hardly reached the 70,000-bus. capacity of local elevators is already so taxed to hold the grain pouring in that considerable more space is needed. Workmen are busy building four new bins in the flat house east of the present storing space. These new bins, when completed, will increase storage facilities by about 20,000 bus., Frederick Richardson, manager, stated.

St. Anthony, Idaho.—Miller Bros. Co. has recently completed installation of a new Howell Electric Power Dump which may be used on long trucks. Included in the repair work done on the elevator is installation of individual direct drive motors to replace the one main motor used in the past. Fred Sturdevant is manager. All local grain buying establishments have been "gone over" and put into shape to handle the fall business.

Hermiston, Ore.—Work has been started on an extensive enlargement of the Farm Bureau Co-op's plant. An addition will be made to the mill, with a basement 26 ft. x 46 ft. and three stories, which will contain pellet and rolling machinery. A sacked grain and feed warehouse will be constructed, 50 ft. x 60 ft. with wall height of 16 ft. When this is completed a bulk grain warehouse of concrete and steel with a capacity of 20,000 bus. will be erected.

Wendell, Idaho—Wendell Elvtr. has under construction a new machine room at the bean warehouse. The new room will house a new cleaning machine, a duplicate of the one installed last year, and the addition of a polishing machine on the second floor. The bean warehouse and its machine installed last year was the first of its kind in Wendell. Arrangement of the plant will allow beans to be transferred back and forth from one cleaning room to another mechanically, as well as providing more unloading space. The storage room is to be changed to allow a more open ceiling, giving a quarter more storage space. A testing laboratory has also been installed. Next year the firm plans to construct a new warehouse, 60x120 ft.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited

Corvallis, Ore.—R. R. Eastwood & Son of Lewiston, Idaho, have taken over the old Fischer Flouring Mill here and will operate it with Charles McMinimie of Seattle.—F. K. H.

Montpelier, Idaho.—The Miles Milling & Elvtr. Co. has disposed of its flour mill interests here to O. W. and Howard Sanberg of Huntington, Utah. The Sandbergs are experienced in the manufacture of flour, feeds, etc., as they have operated mills in Huntington for a number of years. They took immediate charge of the business.

Tekoa, Wash.—The Wallace Grain & Seed Co. of Palouse has leased the office and mill building of the Tekoa Wheat Growers, Inc., and has established a grain and feed business with Claude R. Frazier in charge. The deal also included the purchase of the hammer mill in the building, and other equipment will be installed later. The same company several weeks ago purchased the business of the Latah Grain Co. at Latah, including warehouse and elevator, and Mr. Frazier, who has been in charge of the business there, has been transferred to the Tekoa office, from where he will manage both plants. R. W. Wallace of Palouse is pres. of the company. The firm will specialize in the grain, pea and feed business, buying and selling all kinds of grain and peas, and processing and retailing mill feeds.

PENNSYLVANIA

Waynesburg, Pa.—Charles S. Blair recently sold the Waynesburg Milling Co. to Mr. and Mrs. John L. Blair, of Waynesburg, R. R. 3. The mill, newly equipped in 1935, has capacity of 60 barrels a day, and also has a feed and mixing plant. Mr. Blair and his sons will conduct the plant.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Long Lake, S. D.—Independent Grain and Fuel Co. incurred damages by wind Aug. 1.

Watertown, S. D.—A new Atlas rubber covered elevator belt is being installed by F. P. Creaser & Son.

Hartford, S. D.—The Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its equipment with the installation of Calumet High Speed Cups.

Freeman, S. D.—A. A. Wollman & Son are equipping their Bridgewater house with a new Atlas rubber covered bucket belt, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Alcester, S. D.—C. C. Derr, 49, died at his home in Alcester. He had operated a grain elevator here for three years. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Columbia, S. D.—Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n of Brown County, was incorporated with capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators: Walter Daley, Harold Richardson and Barb Neitel.

Conde, S. D.—H. P. Gelling has succeeded H. O. Ewing as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this place. He had been manager of the elevator at Richmond for several years.

Missionhill, S. D.—John Alder, 61, for the past 27 years manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. at Missionhill, died Aug. 23 at a hospital in Yankton. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

Rapid City, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. will erect a flour mill building and warehouse. The structure will be of brick and reinforced concrete, 6 stories, 37 ft. x 80 ft.; 1 story 37 ft. x 90 ft. The capacity will be 600 barrels daily. The general contract was awarded to Henry Hackett.

Baltic, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. celebrated its fiftieth business anniversary Aug. 28. The company, one of the first co-operatives in the Northwest, starting with a small warehouse, now has three elevators and controls the entire grain trade and allied activities here. E. J. Oyan has managed the elevator for the past 38 years.

SOUTHEAST

Columbia, S. C.—B. B. Kirkland Co. was the recent buyer of a ton Sydney Mixer with motor and V-belt drive.

Monroe, N. C.—An electrical storm on the night of July 25 damaged the electrical equipment of the Henderson Roller Mills Co., Inc.

Atlanta, Ga.—We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. George M. Barley, of Jacksonville, Fla., is now connected with our company.—Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Ralston Purina Co. has received authority to construct an elevator and warehouse, 72 ft. by 156 ft. in dimensions, here. The work will cost \$40,000 and will be done by Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Pantego, N. C.—A new elevator is being built by L. R. Pilley of Terra Ceia. It is located along the tracks of the Norfolk and Southern railroad and will have a capacity of 12,000 bush. of corn. It is 75 ft. high and contains 75,000 ft. of lumber. The elevator will be able to load 8 cars of corn a day and will be modernly equipped thruout.

TENNESSEE

Cleveland, Tenn.—Cleveland Milling Co.'s elevator building was damaged by fire recently.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Lightning surge on power wires damaged electrical equipment in the Murfreesboro Mill Co. on Aug. 10.

Cleveland, Tenn.—Prompt operation of an automatic sprinkler in an elevator head extinguished a fire in a grain leg of the Cleveland Milling Co. on Aug. 25. Loss was small.

TEXAS

Ranger, Tex.—K. C. Jones may move his mill to Ralls.

Mineola, Tex.—V. Hala recently purchased a Standard Seed Cleaner.

Hondo, Tex.—Monkhouse & Starnes have installed a Sidney Special Mixer.

Santa Anna, Tex.—We will erect a feed mill and are interested in equipment for retail feed and seed, such as counter bins or a convenient way of showing feeds and seeds, and also in sacking them in small quantities. We are also interested in records to keep check on the retail store in connection with our elevator.—Geo. D. Rhone Elvtr.

Amarillo, Tex.—We have begun the dismantling of our present plant in Amarillo and the construction of a new plant. We will build an elevator of fifty thousand bushel capacity, a new mill building with three floors above the ground and full basement, and new warehouses. Our present property is located on the Rock Island, but our new site is on the Santa Fe in Amarillo.—Hardeman-King Co.

UTAH

Murry, Utah.—The Bennion Feed Mill has recently been remodeled. The mill's capacity has been increased to 150 barrels.

WISCONSIN

Janesville, Wis.—Effective Aug. 2 Frank C. P. Blodgett became pres. of Frank H. Blodgett, Inc. A former vice pres. of the firm, he succeeds his father, Frank H. Blodgett, in that position. The firm operates a 500-bbl. rye and buckwheat mill.

Boscobel, Wis.—The Bekkedahl Tobacco Co. warehouse, for the last several years vacant, was sold by the trustee in bankruptcy to William Zimmerman of Fennimore, for \$2,750. The original cost when built in 1901 was \$10,000. New machinery will be installed for a feed mill.

Eau Claire, Wis.—The Eau Claire Elvtr. Co., whose grain elevator was destroyed by fire some weeks ago, is erecting a new elevator on the site of the old structure. One section of the new building will be 33 ft. x 26 ft., and 36 ft. high; the other section will be 22 ft. x 32 ft., and 10 ft. high. The estimated cost will be between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

Grading schools for barley shippers will be held Sept. 21 at Green Bay, Sept. 22 at Fond du Lac, Sept. 23 at Watertown, and Sept. 24 at Janesville, Wis., under the auspices of the grain dealers and maltsters of Milwaukee, aided by the Federal Grain Supervision, which will have representatives present, including Mort Johnson, supervisor at Milwaukee. The University of Wisconsin will be represented by George Briggs. These all day meetings afford a splendid opportunity for shippers of barley to line up their buying with the grading they will be given in the terminals. All are invited to come and to bring samples for grading.

Luxemburg, Wis.—The Luxemburg Mfg. Co. has acquired the Luxemburg Grain Co.'s elevator, the consolidation of the two business organizations having been effected and announced Aug. 21. The grain company's business will be carried on in the present office of the Luxemburg Mfg. Co., located across the street from the elevator property. The Luxemburg Grain Co. was organized in 1904. In 1914 the company suffered a heavy loss when its elevator was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt at once and has been operating ever since. Business in the future will be carried on under the name of the Luxemburg Mfg. Co. There will be no change in present management, it was announced.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

La Budde Feed & Grain Co., Milwaukee, changed capital stock from 100 no par value shares to 250 shares par value \$100 each.

The minimum rate of commission for receiving and selling rye at Milwaukee is now 1c per bushel. It was formerly 1½c per bushel at present market prices.

Kurth Malting Co. of Milwaukee has been issued a building permit for a \$250,000 addition to its plant. The contract for footings was awarded to the Siegel Construction Co.

Due to a somewhat unexpected demand for soybean products and by-products, the William O. Goodrich Co., Milwaukee, division of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, operated its mill two weeks during the latter part of July. The plant was not scheduled to reopen until early in October.

The Commercial Solvents Corporation has taken over the sales of industrial alcohol made by the American Distilling Co. Corn or molasses are the principal raw materials used. Commercial Solvents manufactures a number of chemical products, including: acetone, amyl alcohol and acetate, butanol, butyl acetate, dibutyl phthalate, and other derivatives of butanol, ethyl acetate and formate, methanol, and methyl formate, distilled spirits, industrial alcohol in all its forms, molding compounds and resins, carbon black, dry ice, liquid carbon dioxide, and magnesia insulating materials, corn oil, corn germ meal, and distiller's grains.

More White Corn Demanded

The American Corn Millers Federation with headquarters at Chicago has launched a movement to convince farmers they should grow more white corn. Facts presented by the Federation in its drive are:

That millers and manufacturers of corn meal, grits, corn flakes, and feeds have greatly increased the demand for white corn the last few years...

That there is less white corn in farm cribs to-day than there has been in years.

That the elevator stock of white corn is at the zero point, with most bins empty.

That the carry-over of white corn is the smallest in years.

That white corn brought about 3 cents more per bushel than yellow corn in 1935.

That in 1936 the average premium per bushel for white over yellow was around 4½ cents.

That the demand for white corn has been heavier in 1937 because business in general is better and millers and manufacturers of corn products are buying more white corn than in 1936.

That processed white corn has marvelous food possibilities as an energy builder is emphasized by Harry Hunter, Federation director. The caloric value of a pound of white potatoes is 430 as compared with 1,615 in corn meal, and that potatoes grade 20.9 in carbohydrates and corn meal 75.4.

"The Federation aim," he said, "is to assist in developing a hybrid white corn of large berry which will produce a better milling yield. Twenty strains of this nature are being grown and watched in the first year experienced at the University of Illinois experimental farm."

Field Seeds

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The State Seed Show which has been held annually since 1922 will not be staged this year, its place being taken by the Autumn Exposition.

Princeton, Ill.—The Pioneer Hibred Corn Co. has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock by L. Lehman, Jr., Jas. W. Wallace and Hugh P. Morrison.

Le Sueur, Minn.—The Minnesota Valley Canning Co., corn canners, has started construction of the new \$15,000 seed house. It will be 16 ft. x 80 ft., frame, with tile drier; storage space 60 ft. x 85 ft.

Ronan, Mont.—Offices of the Montana Mustard Seed Co. have been opened at the Lake flour mill. William Massey of Power is in charge. Seed will be cleaned and sacked at the flour mill and shipped to eastern parts.

Hemet, Cal.—Ray R. Bell, local seed buyer, has purchased the Hemet Orange Growers Ass'n packing house building where he has installed a complete alfalfa seed and bean cleaning plant. Mr. Bell is the local representative of the Northrup-King Seed Co., Bomberger division, of Berkley.

Flora, Ind.—Blue prints and specifications for a proposed drying, processing and storage plant to be erected by the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co., of Illinois, have been received and work will begin on the new structure within a short time. The building will be 28 ft. x 84 ft.

University Farm, Minn.—Ralph F. Crim of the University of Minnesota extension division has published a leaflet stating the adaptability of some seven grass seeds to different sections of the state, some important facts concerning seed mixtures and the rate of seeding per acre.

Ontario, Ore.—The Sioux City Seed Co. of Sioux City, Ia., has nearly completed its seed corn plant. The sorting room provides for 36 workers. The air heating plant is housed in a concrete building 25x30 ft., with two tunnels to the drying room containing bins to dehydrate the cobs in 24 to 30 hours.

Kentland, Ind.—Edw. J. Funk & Sons will have their new drier ready for the drying of seed corn. This Randolph Drier will be operating by Sept. 15th and they will be operating continuously until their hi-bred seed corn is all in proper condition. This drier will operate on steam with an automatic temperature control.

The Arkansas State Plant Board has worked out a tester by the use of which any person can test his own seed for germination, except possibly some of the smaller grass seeds. The tester is so simple that even a child can operate it. The complete tester, with instructions for operation, will be sent by the Plant Board to any citizen of Arkansas on receipt of a 1½-cent stamp for each one desired.

Directory

Grass & Feed Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—With the increased use of the combine harvester and the ravages of black stem rust have come the development of several new strains of wheat that promise to be decided improvements over the old varieties. In the Vincennes area, growers are producing a little early red bearded wheat known as Bearded Red Hall which is a selection out of Goons. The early maturity of this variety gets it away from the ravages of the rust and gives the man with the combine about a week's early harvest before the ordinary varieties are ready. —W. B. C.

Dodge City, Kan.—The State Agricultural Department is launching a campaign to eradicate bindweed in Kansas. This is another good move toward better crops and deserves the support of everyone interested in the raising or handling of agricultural products in this state. Few realize the rapidity with which this noxious weed has spread over our state. Later we will publish a map showing counties most seriously infested with bindweed, but few counties, if any, have escaped at least minor infestation. Let us co-operate in this program. Regular seed dealers are now well-supervised as to the quality and variety of seed they offer for sale, but further supervision is needed over the thousands of bushels of seed that is sold to the farmers each year thru other than established channels, especially the itinerant seed peddler.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain Seed & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Michael-Leonard Seed Co. has succeeded the Sioux City Seed Co. and the Leonard Seed Co., of Chicago, the business of the latter having been purchased in 1932. No change in policies is made but all branches now will operate under one name. In 1884 the Sioux City Seed Co. was established by J. S. Michael and the Leonard Seed Co. by S. F. Leonard. The Sioux City Co. has operated extensively in many states between Illinois and Oregon. The Leonard Co. grows seeds for market gardeners and maintained several retail stores in the Chicago area. Officers of the company are: J. S. Michael, pres.; Berkeley Michael, vice pres.; C. M. Magoun, vice pres.; George W. Cummings, treas. H. H. Beal, sec'y. Directors of the company include the above officers and John C. Leonard, R. C. Watland, Stuart N. Smith and M. L. Kollman. Berkeley Michael retains his position as general manager.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Indiana seed law provides for only one exemption from using the tags, and that is where the seed has not been advertised and the purchaser does the delivering from the farm on which it was produced. Thus, all mills, elevators, and dealers along with farmers, who have advertised wheat for seed purposes, are required to label their seed as specified in the Indiana seed law. Much of the damaged wheat will germinate, except in extreme cases, according to Dr. Kraybill, who has conducted a series of tests in the state laboratory at Purdue. Whether these sprouts will make sufficiently strong plants to warrant their use is open to question. Soil germination and growth tests are now in progress in an attempt to answer this urgent question. Samples of wheat collected by inspectors from 12 north central Indiana counties, varying in test weight per bushel from 31 to 61 pounds, are being tested at Purdue. Trading in seed wheat this fall is expected to be on a larger scale than for many years.

Washington, D. C.—Congressman Harry B. Coffee of Nebraska introduced to the House of Representatives on Aug. 19 new legislation to prevent misbranding and misrepresentation of seeds, including sweet clover, rye grass and other seeds not included under the present act. His measure was referred to the Com'te on Agriculture, for consideration at the next session.

Seed Improvement

From address by H. H. MILLER of Bloomington, Ill., before Official Seed Analysts of North America

In 1906, it was my good fortune to establish what I believe to be the first commercial field seed laboratory on this continent for the Albert Dickinson Seed Co., at Chicago. Now, as the general manager of a seed company, I have had experience on both sides. It was our honored friend, Charles A. Heath, of Chicago, at that time associated with the Dickinson company, who had the vision that furnished the impetus for the establishment of that laboratory.

A few days ago, Mr. Heath and I were reminiscing a bit. He told me of the events which led to the establishment of that laboratory. Maine had passed a seed law in 1897 with which the studious Mr. Heath was familiar. He had been trying to establish grades of seed and had contributed a great deal to that end. One day he approached Mr. Dickinson and now I quote Mr. Heath: "Mr. Dickinson, I have a copy of the Maine seed law. This checks with what I have tried to do and I want to go to Orono, Maine. 'All right,' said Mr. Dickinson. I went. The day was spent with Director Wood and I enjoyed dinner with him and his family. He told me more in an hour than I had thought of in ten years. I saw the picture. There was a turn-over coming in the method of handling seed. I was more determined than ever to clean seed to meet the provisions of the Maine Law, and to my knowledge this marked the beginning of merchandising seed on the basis of purity rather than the more or less general terms of 'prime,' 'choice' and 'fancy.' It marked the beginning of a new era in the seed business."

It appears that from the beginning that aggressive and discerning seedsmen have cooperated with and lent encouragement to the furtherance of your program.

We must not lose sight of the fact, that the primary function of the seed business is the same as yours—that is, to improve the quality of seed offered for seeding. Manufacturers of seed cleaning machinery, seed analysts and law enforcement agencies and the

Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1936, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments		
	Receipts	1937	1936	1937	1936
Chicago	54,000	6,000	43,000	1,000	
Duluth	112,305	311,510	100,818	97,118	
Minneapolis	1,419,260	1,246,650	130,600	519,970	
Superior	96,329	240,448	91,408	201,408	
KAFIR AND MILO					
Kansas City	32,200	138,600	36,000	76,800	
St. Louis	12,600	9,800	7,000	.....
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Wichita	.....	35,100	.....	19,500	
CANE SEED					
Ft. Worth	.....	22,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	.....	9,800	.....	1,800	
SORGHUM					
Ft. Worth	39,000	267,000	61,500	187,500	
CLOVER					
Chicago, lbs.	109,000	231,000	47,000	37,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	31,000	60,150	.....	2,260	
TIMOTHY					
Chicago, lbs.	2,804,000	1,405,000	1,243,000	1,146,000	
Milw'ke, lbs.	675,480	751,005	.....	73,195	
SOYBEANS					
Chicago	16,000	314,000	55,000	67,000	
Indianapolis	1,400	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	11,200	21,000	.....	.....
Toledo	7,200	.....	.....	.....

seed trade should "pull together." Either of us would be vain, if we said we were above criticism. To co-operate successfully, we must have a mutual understanding. Our view points are necessarily opposite, but there is the common ground.

For a seed company to invest in a complete cleaning equipment, involves a respectable outlay of capital on which interest must be charged. The proper cleaning of seed involves shrinkage which necessarily adds to the cost of the seed and requires a higher selling price.

The discriminating buyers are too few. The majority are price buyers and when the itinerant seed dealer comes along in his truck, seed that is far below the requirements of the seed law is often sold at a price a little below that obtained for good seed.

An equal menace to the conscientious seed firm is the mail order seed house which is often beyond the jurisdiction of a state law. With highly colored catalogues, containing extravagant statements, farmers are influenced to buy seed of low quality at prices sometimes below wholesale or carlot prices.

Then, the "over the fence" trading between neighbors without analysis or germination test or labels, is prohibited, I believe, by most state laws. These instances place the conscientious seed dealer in an embarrassing position. Too few farmers buy on the basis of quality, price being usually the determining factor.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during August and during the two months ended Aug. 31, compared with the same periods in 1936, as reported by the Buro of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

	August 1937	July 1 to Aug. 31 1936	1937	1936
Alfalfa	101,900	.....	108,200	.....
Bluegrass, Ky.	2,000	32,000	3,000	32,000
Clover, alsike	200	.....	300	.....
Clover, crimson	716,000	2,605,300	716,000	2,769,700
Clover, red	18,100	30,000	117,500	30,000
Clover, white	153,600	56,300	214,200	139,300
Grass, orchard	11,400	256,400	11,500	553,100
Millet, foxtail	.....	.....	5,200	.....
Rape, winter	115,500	5,158,000	115,500	5,356,400
Ryegrass, Italian	4,500	.....	5,500	4,500
Ryegrass, peren.	70,400	53,900	113,400	99,100
Vetch, common	408,000	.....	515,900	.....
Vetch, hairy	1,848,900	.....	3,922,200	.....
Vetch, Hungar'n	66,000	.....	86,000	.....
Bentgrass	1,800	1,200	1,800	1,200
Bluegrass, annual	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Bluegrass, rough	1,100	.....	1,100	14,500
Clover, suckling	.....	2,300	.....	6,800
Dogtail, Crested	2,900	.....	2,900	2,200
Fescue, chew'gs	200,000	89,600	205,600	271,000
Fescue, other	2,200	1,300	8,700	6,800
Grass, Dallis	23,400	.....	25,600	900
Grass, Rhodes	1,300	1,000	1,800	1,900
Grass, velvet	500	.....	500	600
Medick, black	500	2,000	2,500	2,000
Sweetclover, white	1,137,000	153,000	1,137,300	162,200
Sweetclover, yellow	212,400	15,300	214,700	15,300
Vetch, purple	500	500
Wheatgrass, crested	7,300	7,700

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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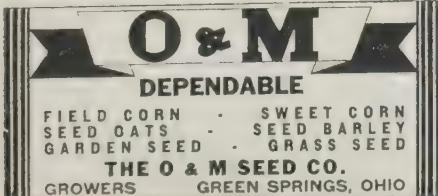
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SEED OATS - SEED BARLEY
GARDEN SEED - GRASS SEED
THE O & M SEED CO.
GROWERS
GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

South Dakota Seedsmen Enjoy Field Day

Friday, the 13th, holds no terrors for South Dakota seedsmen, for Aug. 13 was the day members of the South Dakota Seed Dealers' Ass'n selected for their field day at the State College, Brookings.

Dr. C. W. Pugsley, pres. of the college, refuses to believe in the old superstitions also, for he delivered a warm welcome to the seedsmen in person.

Reports Richard Burn, the assn's sec'y:

Professor Clifford Franzke, assistant in crops, showed the seedsmen the hybrid corn selections and gave an interesting explanation of the method of breeding hybrids. Professor Franzke showed sorghum trials, where selections and crosses are being made, in an effort to develop sorghums comparatively free from the poisonous acids which have caused the death of livestock when fed at certain stages of sorghum and cane development.

Professor J. G. Hutton, assistant agronomist in charge of soil investigations, showed experiments with different plans of fertilization and cultivation.

Dr. Stanley P. Swenson, assistant agronomist, in charge of cereal breeding, exhibited interesting specimens of wheat, barley and oats.

Professor M. Fowlds, assistant professor and seed analyst, showed the group a weed plot containing weeds gathered from the four corners of the earth. He also showed experiments with pasture grasses where it was demonstrated that grasshoppers show a marked preference for crested wheat grass.

New Seed Verification Regulations

Modifications in the regulations covering the Seed Verification Service, designed to improve further the conditions under which alfalfa and red-clover seed for sale to farmers and others are verified as to origin, were announced Sept. 3 by A. G. Black, chief, Buro of Agricultural Economics.

The new regulations provide that tags verifying the origin of alfalfa and red-clover seed cannot be attached to lots of seed for sale unless the seed meets specified minimum standards of germination, purity and noxious weed seed content. Analysis tags must be attached to all shipments of alfalfa and red-clover seed in all cases where the Buro authorizes the use of an official tag verifying the origin of the seed. Verification is limited to domestically grown seed.

Every bag of alfalfa and red-clover seed bearing a tag verified-origin-seed-certificate must also bear an analysis tag showing the seed to contain not more than 1 per cent weed seed, to have a purity of 98 per cent or better—with a tolerance of 2 per cent of other crop seeds, and a minimum of 65 per cent of live, pure seed. The quantity of noxious weed seeds must be no more than is allowed under the laws of the State into which the seed is shipped.

During the past 10 years more than 400,000,000 pounds of alfalfa and red clover seed have been verified as to origin. The alfalfa seed verified in recent years in the Northern and Central States represents more than 85 per cent of their commercial production.

Shriveled Wheat Not Always Unfit for Seed

By K. E. BEESON, extension agronomist, Purdue University.

Moderate shriveling of wheat due to black stem rust does not necessarily make it unfit to be cleaned up for seed, according to observations made by Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station workers.

This disease, which is responsible for much of the reduction in yield and test weight of the wheat crop in the north central part of the state, is not carried in the seed or soil from one crop to the next. Farmers consequently need not fear using wheat that is slightly shriveled as far as the disease is concerned, but farm practice for many years has demonstrated the advantage of sowing plump seed rather than shriveled seed. An effort therefore will be made generally to obtain seed that is in plump condition rather than to plant seed that is low in test weight. Spindly seedlings and weak plants are likely to be the result of planting shriveled seed, and especially so under unfavorable soil conditions.

Fields or parts of fields in practically every community ravaged by the rust will be found which are in better condition than others due to early maturity or to natural variations in the amount of rust. Such fields can well serve as seed sources locally, and it is possible that much of the seed from fields only slightly shriveled can be raised to the class of fairly good seed by thoro screening and grading with a good fanning mill.

War in the Orient is expected to interfere with imports of seed oils. In 1936 the United States imported 134,000,000 lbs. of tung oil from China. In the first six months of 1937 the United States imported 21,000,000 lbs. of soybean oil.

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Grain Carriers

Omaha, Neb.—At a meeting in Chicago Sept. 3 the presidents of the western railroads agreed to reconsider their denial of three free transits on grain shipped to Omaha.

Washington, D. C.—Grain and grain products were loaded into 43,949 cars during the week ended Aug. 21, compared with 39,790 in the same week of 1936, and 40,457 in the same week of 1935, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Intercoastal steamship lines contemplate withdrawing from the Pacific to Atlantic grain trade because the rate of \$6.50 per net ton is unremunerative. In 1935 this grain movement aggregated 100,000 tons but operating costs are now higher.

Bismarck, N. D.—Ben C. Larkin, pres. of the North Dakota railroad board, contends the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend publication of proportional rates on southwest grain and grain products discriminates against northwestern farmers, grain shippers and mills.

Chicago, Ill.—J. A. Farmar, chairman of the executives com'ite of the Western railroads announced after the conference with grain exchange traffic men that the request for three transit stops as permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission is denied on account of the loss of revenue.

Montreal, Que.—Regular steamship lines operating out of this port have advanced minimum grain rates for September and October shipment to the British Isles. September shipment to London is 3s per quarter of 480 lbs. of wheat; October shipment, 3s 6d. Rates to other ports were increased comparably.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has had accountants at work on a system of basing freight rates for the entire country on the cost of transportation, on the order of a cost plus plan. Rates would be very low in an area of heavy density such as that of the Pennsylvania railroad and very high in thinly settled agricultural regions of the United States.

The Great Lakes Shippers Advisory Board will meet Sept. 28-29 at the Statler Hotel, Detroit; and the Mid-West Board will meet Oct. 7 at Evansville, Ind.

Portland, Ore.—Shippers seeking relief from payment of demurrage incurred during the 1934 maritime strike, when hundreds of car-loads of grain, lumber and other commodities in Portland could not be moved, have lost their case before the I.C.C. Railroads have filed suit or intend to file suit against shippers who have not paid this demurrage.

Now in our transportation situation we have the door leading to any kind of socialistic state that may be conceived. If this government ever forcibly or with public consent controls the ownership and operation of steam railroad transportation, there is no economic interest in this country safe from the same kind and measure of control—Harry A. Wheeler, pres. Railway Business Ass'n.

Portland, Ore.—A hearing on equalization of wheat and flour steamship rates from the Pacific Northwest to Atlantic and Gulf ports is under way here before Examiner Russell of the federal maritime commission. Attorney Arthur M. Geary, on behalf of the Tri-State Wheat Transportation Council and Farm Rate Council of Oregon and Washington, petitioned the hearing, seeking reduction in the current rate of 41c per cwt. for sacked grain to 33c, the present rate on flour. He also seeks a reduction from the present bulk wheat rate of \$6.50 per ton.

Can labor organizations lay claim to any sense of responsibility and duty to the public when, as these organizations did, they enter a wage conference with a com'ite of managers armed with a strike vote enabling them to threaten railways and public with a nation-wide strike any moment they see fit? Do they show any sense of responsibility and duty to either railways or public when they simultaneously make demands for large advances in wages and for expensive legislation, and, when asked where the money to pay the bill is to come from, reply that getting it is solely the concern of railway managements—meaning, of course, that it is for the managements to find ways, whether reasonable or not, of extracting or extorting it from the public.—*Railway Age*.

The National Industrial Traffic League, thru R. C. Fulbright and Luther M. Walter, at a recent hearing objected to inclusion of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Robinson bill, S. 2700, for reorganization of the executive departments under the President, as depriving Congress of its control over interstate commerce.

A national railroad system was proposed by Chairman Carroll Miller of the Interstate Commerce Commission in an address before the Ass'n of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners. "Various proposals have been written on ways and means of combining the railroads into one or a limited number of systems," the chairman said. "If none of these proposals are satisfactory, I am confident that a fair plan can be worked out to have all the rail carriers operated as one system, if there becomes sufficient public interest in and demand for such procedure. The logical solution of the railroad difficulties seems to be—one national railroad system. Such a system would result in a simple rate structure, no differently rated territories, uniform tariff classification and transportation wastes reduced to a minimum."

The train limit bill would cost the railroads \$125,000,000 annually according to John W. O'Leary, chairman of the executive com'ite of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He says: "The bill's proponents assert that since the average train length is now only 47 cars, a 70-car limit would not seriously hamper railroad operation, as it would affect only 25 per cent of the trains and would merely result in bringing trains to a more uniform length. Those familiar with railroad operation know, however, the 25 per cent of long trains carry 45 per cent of the freight car-miles. They are the typical trains on the main lines of the great railroad systems, and to restrict them to 70 cars would be to destroy the efficiency of modern motive power and the opportunity to move commodities in bulk at low cost."

Kansas City, Mo.—Grain men and millers met recently to consider the western railroads' denial of transit. Frank A. Theis asserted the unequal rates "will undoubtedly move our industries here to outer points, which means the start of the disintegration of this grain terminal." It was pointed out that more than 50 million dollars was invested in grain handling and processing facilities here, including storage space for 62 million bus. As an example of the rate discrimination, Harold A. Merrill, who conducted the meeting, pointed to the 10½ million bus. Santa Fe elevator. The elevator is within the switching limits of Kansas City. If it was one mile farther west, at Turner, Kan., it would enjoy transit privileges reducing the shipping costs from the Pacific coast, for instance, to Minneapolis and Duluth by 17½ and 22 cents, respectively.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to deny a petition filed by the state corporation commission of Kansas for reopening and modification or rehearing of proceedings authorizing milling and storage of grain in transit at Missouri river points. Contending it represents the grain and milling industry of Kansas City, Kan., and that its interests are also the same as those of Atchison and Leavenworth, the Board charged the state commission has presented itself to the I. C. C. as an advocate of the interests of "part of the state only and opposed to the rest of the state in contravention of its plain duty under the statutes." The Board described as "inaccurate" the corporation's statement the purpose of prescribing rates upon the rate-break system was to correct "an intolerable situation" arising thru the "manipulation" of billings on shipments accorded transit privileges.

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To meet barge line competition the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the Texas & Pacific Ry. permission to reduce rates on bulk molasses from Louisiana to Pittsburgh to 45c per 100 lbs. in carload lots, but denied the application in tank carloads. The old rate was 59c. The American Barge Line Co. charges 40c.

New Orleans, La.—The American Barge Line Co., in spite of Government competition, now operates 125 barges and 10 tow boats, 4 of which are equipped with diesel engines ranging from 300 to 2,400 h.p. The Warrior Barge service pays no taxes, no rent, no interest and is managed by an Army officer so it is quite a burden on the taxpayers supporting it.

Shippers must be prepared to absorb higher freight charges to maintain adequate rail transportation said Wm. E. Lee, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, at the Salt Lake meeting of railroads and utilities commissioners. "Congress imposes expenses upon them and so do the states. It is not my function or purpose to offer any criticism of our national or state authorities in the enactment of legislation which results in increasing the expenses of the railroads. It is to be expected that there would be disagreement as to the advisability of such measures. I am interested in the level of railroad rates which our producers have to bear, and I am interested in carrying out the mandate of congress that this country be afforded adequate and efficient railroad transportation service."

Seattle, Wash.—Producing and milling interests presented a strong case to the examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission at the hearing Aug. 26 to 28 on the need for lower rates on wheat from the Pacific Northwest to the Southeast. Among those testifying were Walter Robinson, state sec'y of agriculture; Prof. G. R. Hyslop of the Oregon State College; Arthur Geary, representing Tri-State Wheat Transportation Council; J. J. Wade, of the Idaho Dept. of Agriculture; Chas. Taylor of the Idaho State Grange; J. L. Eke of the University of Idaho. The Pacific Northwest states produce an average annual surplus of 80,000,000 bus. of wheat. Fortunately for the growers there is now a better market in foreign countries than in the Southeast.—F.K.H.

Regulation Leads to Government Ownership

We have observed that the exercise of the so-called fostering care of the state, originally invoked in the name of regulation, has tended increasingly away from regulation toward full control. There are only two more steps. The next is management; the last is ownership. Then would come the deluge. Experience in many countries indicates that it would be a deluge of red ink. When it mounted so high as to threaten the treasury of the state the loss would be written off—defrayed by the taxpayers—all forms of transportation set up again under private enterprise, and the process would begin all over. Such are the facts and the lessons of world experience—Donald C. Conn.

The Commodity Exchange Administration on Aug. 11 stated that it objected to "the practice of asking customers to sign, as a matter of course, a blanket agreement or power of attorney authorizing a commission firm to use customer-funds as it sees fit, a course that can only be viewed as an attempt to circumvent the plain purpose of the law." There is no objection, however, to agreements whereby customers, trading in commodities covered by the commodity exchange act, will authorize the transfer of funds from one account to another as needed in order to avoid margin calls.

Millfeed Futures Regulations

Sec'y Henry A. Wallace, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, acting under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act, on Aug. 31 proclaimed additional regulations governing cotton, butter, eggs, potatoes, and millfeed, to be effective Oct. 1.

Section 701 of the new regulations requires that each clearing member of an exchange shall report each business day on form 700 showing, accurately and fully, information about all contracts of sale of millfeed for future delivery. Reports must be made separately for each market. The member's report must show separately the total of all open accounts "long," and the total of open accounts "short," including his own accounts as well as accounts of others; net position of all accounts and contracts at end of period; quantity of millfeed bought and sold; quantity of millfeed delivered and received on contracts.

Section 703 requires errors or omissions be corrected by memorandum as soon as possible. Minor corrections may be shown in the next succeeding report.

Section 704 requires a futures commission merchant and member of a contract market carrying a millfeed futures account to report daily on Form 701. "House accounts" likewise must be reported on form 701. All accounts belonging or controlled by one person are considered as one. Accounts reported on form 701 are designated as "special accounts" and reports must show the net position at close of the market on the day covered by the report.

Section 705 requires "special accounts" must also show the net position as of last preceding business day.

Section 706 requires that reports be filed 30 minutes before the official opening of business on the next following day, unless merchants and members are not located where the Commodity Exchange Administration has an office, in which case reports must show a post-mark before midnight of the day covered.

Section 708 defines methods of preparation as per instructions on forms, and sections 708 and 709 define how names and addresses of participating interests shall be shown and whether accounts are hedging, spreading, speculative or commission house.

Section 710. Every person who holds or controls open contracts in any one millfeed future on any one contract market which equal or exceed the amount fixed by the sec'y of agriculture (in section 721 hereof) for reporting purposes under section 41 (2) of the commodity exchange act shall report to the Commodity Exchange Administration on form 703. Such report shall be made daily, provided that if on any day such person has no trades or transactions in any millfeed future previously reported and there has been no change in the open contracts of such person in any millfeed future, the last detailed report of such person shall be considered as his report on open contracts in millfeed futures on all intervening days. Such person shall also make a report on form 703 covering the day on which the amount of his open contracts in such future falls below the amount fixed in section 721 hereof.

Section 711. Reports made by any person on form 703 shall show for the day covered thereby, by markets and by futures:

(a) The amount of open contracts held or controlled in any and all millfeed futures on all exchanges in the United States and elsewhere;

(b) The character of the open contracts held or controlled, i.e., whether hedging, spreading, or speculative;

(c) The amount of millfeed bought and the amount sold for future delivery on all exchanges;

(d) The amount of such millfeed delivered by or to such person in settlement of futures contracts.

For the purposes of subparagraph (b) hereof the term "hedging" shall have the same meaning as the term "bona fide hedging transactions" appearing in paragraph (3) of section 4A of the commodity exchange act.

Section 712. Unless otherwise authorized in writing by the Commodity Exchange Administration upon good cause shown, reports required on form 703 shall be filed with the Commodity Exchange Administration as soon as possible after the close of business on the day covered by the report and in any event not later than 9 o'clock a. m. on the next following business day; provided, that reports may be transmitted by mail, in accordance with instructions furnished by the Commodity Exchange Administration. Reports received by mail will be considered duly filed if postmarked not later than midnight of the day covered by the report.

Section 713. Upon receipt of the first report from any person on form 703, or upon application in advance, the Commodity Exchange Administration will assign to such person a code number. In all reports on form 703 filed there-

after, such code number shall be used instead of the name of such person.

Section 714. Persons having or controlling open contracts in any millfeed future on any contract market equal to or in excess of the amount fixed in section 721 hereof shall keep books and records showing the details concerning such contracts and all related transactions, and upon request shall furnish the Commodity Exchange Administration with the names and addresses of all futures commission merchants and board of trade members with whom or through whom such contracts are held and of all persons having a participating financial interest in such contracts, together with such other pertinent information as may be called for.

Section 715. Each person required to report on form 703 shall,

(a) If a partnership, furnish upon call the name and address of each partner;

(b) If a corporation, furnish upon call the name and address of each stockholder who owns or controls 20% or more of the capital stock of such corporation; and

(c) If an association or trust, furnish upon call the name and address of each person participating in the management or having any financial or beneficial interest in the trading operations of such association or trust.

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Feedstuffs

National Feed Week is not far off, Oct. 11 to 16.

Everyone is invited to attend the annual meeting of the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa at the Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Sept. 13 and 14. Visitors will be tendered entertainment at the annual banquet Monday evening.

Dr. J. S. Hughes, for 27 years in charge of animal nutrition at Kansas State College, has been granted 7 months' leave to travel investigating the latest advances in feeding at state experiment, federal and private research stations.

Wichita, Kan.—The Quisenberry Feed Products Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has brought suit to recover \$100,000 damages against a Wichita newspaper and four retail stores of Wichita for attempting to destroy its trade by selling its brand of dog food listed at 35 cents for 19c.

A rate of 17.5c on blackstrap molasses has been permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission by rail from New Orleans, Gulfport and Mobile to Peoria and Pekin, Ill., with higher rates to intermediate points. At one time the rate was 30 cents, but water competition brought it down.

Jamestown, N. Y.—The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers' Ass'n will meet here Sept. 9-10. Trade problems is the general topic assigned for discussion the evening of the 9th. Only scheduled address for the business meeting on the 10th is that of R. B. Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. Entertainment scheduled includes a boat trip and a golf tournament.

A revolutionary new chemical process known as molecular distillation will be employed by the American Research Products, Inc., just organized jointly by General Mills, Inc., and the Eastman Kodak Co., to separate vitamin A from fish liver oils. Molecular distillation is conducted in a vacuum with the condensing surface and the vapor generating surface as close together as one inch. After the extraction at low temperature the cod liver oil remaining is valuable for other purposes.

Des Moines, Ia.—Last week at a group meeting of Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n at Grundy Center, the problem of marketing soybeans, trading beans for meal, etc., provoked heated discussion, and finally a com'ite was appointed to meet with similar com'ites from other districts to talk things over with Iowa processors and arrive at a workable agreement if possible. It is the hope of your association that a com'ite can be named at next Thursday night's meeting at Oelwein to work on this matter. The processors have expressed a willingness to confer.—Ron Kennedy, sec'y Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

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Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

The Daniel Brokerage Co., Athens, Ga., is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with being a dummy concern thru which the Webb-Crawford Co. received fees or commissions in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

Winchester, Ind.—Our country elevators are doing a tremendous grinding business, indicating most farmers are trying their best to consume these low grade oats and wheat. Until that supply is exhausted we can't see a lot of feed trade other than selling concentrates.—Goodrich Bros. Co. C. C. Barnes, Ex. Vice-Pres.

Leading mule dealers and buyers in Kansas City, Fort Worth, Memphis and St. Louis, and a number of breeders in Texas all agreed that there were more suckling mules in the country than last year, but that the yearling and two year olds had been pretty well bought up by dealers catering to the southeastern trade. All said that it was very hard to buy mules in the country—that farmers were inclined to set a price, and stand by it, as they were sufficiently well off to be independent, had plenty of feed, and felt that scarcity of mules would continue for several years.—Wayne Dinsmore, Sec'y Horse & Mule Ass'n of America.

Southern Mixed Feed Ass'n Will Meet in Dallas

The Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n will hold its annual convention at Dallas, Tex., Oct. 14-15, immediately following the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. The convention program is being arranged by Texas feed manufacturers and College Station officials.

Outstanding entertainment feature is the annual golf tournament, but in addition there will be football games, and the attractions of the Pan American exposition at both Fort Worth and Dallas.

Misbranding

The Chapman-Doake Co., Decatur, Ill., paid a fine of \$25 on a plea of guilty to having shipped into Indiana "Special Milk Producer Dairy Feed" containing less than the 16.5% protein and 3% fat stated on the tag.

The Warren Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co., Warren, Ark., was fined \$10 for shipping into Kansas cottonseed cake and meal containing 39.38% and 40.50% protein instead of the guaranteed 43%.

The Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co., Stamford, Tex., was fined \$50 on a plea of guilty to having shipped into Kansas cottonseed cake labeled "protein not less than 43%," but containing not more than 40.56%.

Eastern Federation Will Convene

The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will hold a program of retailers' round table meetings, and sport events at Buckwood Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., Sept. 20 and 21. Golf, swimming, and a variety of out-door sports will be available to delegates.

On the business side of the program are addresses by Edwin A. Gauntt, extension professor of dairy husbandry, Rutgers University, on dairy feeding; Robert N. Wallace, on the fundamentals of merchandising, and discussions of national feed week programs, advertising for independent dealers, and federation affairs.

Ohio Feed Merchants' Day

The annual affair sponsored by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and known as Feed Merchants Day has been set for Oct. 6.

C. L. Blackman, of the Animal Husbandry department, Ohio State university, is serving as chairman. Guy Miller is on for his annual livestock and feed outlook and W. L. Robison will discuss feeding values of various grains and by-product feeds. Paul Gerlaugh will follow on the program with a discussion on protein supplements in livestock rations for the coming season.

Professor Gerlaugh says: "On the afternoon program, C. H. Kick will discuss the subject of the inside dope on how steers handle ground grains and roughages. Mr. Kick has been doing a lot of work on steers with fistulas and has been able to get samples of the rumen content and is getting a lot of interesting information. In fact, we now have two rolls of films taken inside of a steer's stomach.

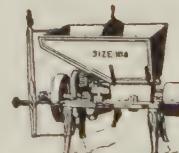
"We will have some information of considerable interest to feed folks. We should have a test finishing by the first of October with pigs on pasture that have been fed corn and single protein supplements, including meat scraps, fish meal, iron-treated cottonseed meal, soybean oilmeal, and linseed meal fortified with minerals."

All feed manufacturers, shippers of concentrates as well as the feed dealers are invited to Wooster, O., for the big day.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 68 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Program Iowa Feed Dealers

For the annual meeting of the Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa at the Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Sept. 13 and 14, a good program has been arranged.

Pres. Ralph Sprague of Oelwein will make an address of welcome at 9 a. m., followed by reports of officers and com'ite appointments.

The second session at 1:30 p. m., will be followed at 7 p. m. by the annual banquet and entertainment.

The final session Tuesday 9:30 will be followed by a Dutch lunch at 12 noon.

The speakers are:

Dave K. Steenbergh, sec'y of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis., who will talk on the widely discussed "Honor Roll," and again on "National Feed Week."

Ray B. Bowden, St. Louis, sec'y of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n (with which this organization recently affiliated), speaking on "The National Picture in the Feed Industry."

Don Ross, director of merchandising for "Successful Farming," Des Moines, speaking on "Merchandising Feeds."

L. G. Allbaugh, Department of Agricultural Economics, Iowa State College, Ames, speaking on "Price Outlook for Feed and Grain This Fall and Winter" (to be followed by a question period).

Walter Berger, Des Moines, pres. of the Iowa Feed Dealers Finance Corporation, reporting on the year's operation.

J. Earl Calloway, dean of the Des Moines College of Pharmacy, on "Minerals in Animal Nutrition."

Tom G. Dyer, Des Moines, "The Early Bird Catches the Worm."

In four years the federal government has spent more than \$3,000,000,000 for relief of farmers, and in addition has made available \$830,000,000 this fiscal year, most of it to be paid out in "benefits." While the millions have been squandered the farmers have little evidence of relief.

Feeding New Snapped Corn

In Kansas and Missouri where the new corn crop is dented growers are selling snapped corn to feeders at 1c per pound, regardless of the excess moisture.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during June and during the six months ending June, 1937, compared with the like periods of 1936, as reported by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

IMPORTS

	June		Six Months ended June	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Hay*	9,021	693	134,229	4,091
Coconut cake†	16,595,620	6,501,729	79,827,215	55,450,552
Soybean cake†	7,252,228	4,339,471	78,904,693	24,661,323
Cottonseed cake†	2,501,557	219,300	34,614,282	3,313,410
Linseed cake†	750,000	2,469,300	19,245,261	11,971,502
All other cake†	4,221,755	160,880	32,998,932	2,530,012
Wheat feeds*	30,377	21,098	288,885	130,457
Tankage	3,330	3,735	23,394	25,355
Fishscrap	5,307	1,190	38,760	19,993
Beet pulp	2,908	3,583	32,870	13,259

EXPORTS

Hay	1,172	161	2,036	1,258
Cottonseed Cake			4	1,957
Linseed cake	30,346	10,889	147,047	88,273
Other oil cake	37	1,991	425	14,910
Cottonseed meal	1	34	1,153	1,335
Linseed meal	1,223	626	7,816	3,814
Other oil meal	571	5,217	3,462	17,359
Fish meal	31	19	130	3,057
Mixed dairy feeds	91	145	874	829
Mxd. Poultry fds.	116	176	695	1,004
Other prepared and mixed fds.	148	133	534	795
Other feed, bran	404	558	2,747	4,584
Kafir, milo, bus.	103	1,332	1,320	1,340
Oyster shells	3,609	2,746	25,149	28,254

*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.

Feed Grain Supplies

The total production of the four feed grains, corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, will exceed 100,000,000 tons for the first time since 1932, if yields are as high as indicated on Aug. 1, the Buro of Agricultural Economics states. The total production of these grains, as indicated on that date, will be about 101,000,000 tons, or slightly larger than the 1928-32 average, and about two-thirds larger than the very small production of last year.

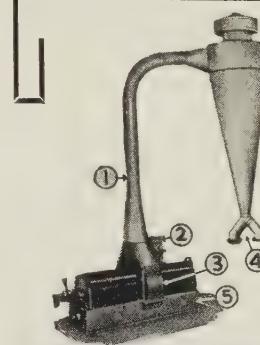
Total feed grain supplies, including the very small carry-over of these grains at the beginning of the 1937-38 marketing year, will probably be about 5 or 6 per cent below the 1928-32 average. With livestock numbers still more than 10 per cent below average, the supply of feed grains per grain consuming animal will probably be larger than in any of the past 15 years with the possible exception of 1925-26 and 1932-33. On the basis of the Aug.

1 indications, supplies per animal will be unusually large in some of the corn belt states, where livestock numbers have been greatly reduced. The total production of corn in the corn belt was indicated on Aug. 1 to be about average, which is in contrast to the extremely small crops in that area during the past 3 years.

Total stocks of oats and barley on hand at the beginning of the present marketing year were somewhat larger than the very small stocks on that date 2 years ago, but were greatly reduced from average. The extremely small stocks of corn on July 1 would indicate that the corn carry-over on Oct. 1 will be the lowest on record. This very small carry-over of corn, however, will be more than offset by the larger production and by the smaller number of livestock; and the supply of corn per animal will be much above average if yields indicated on Aug. 1 are realized.

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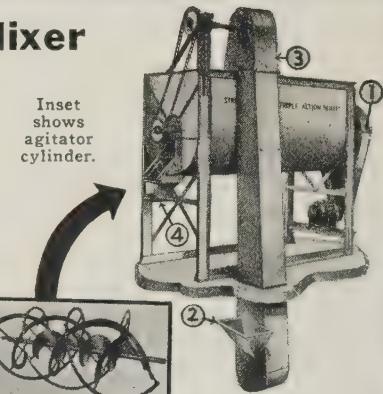
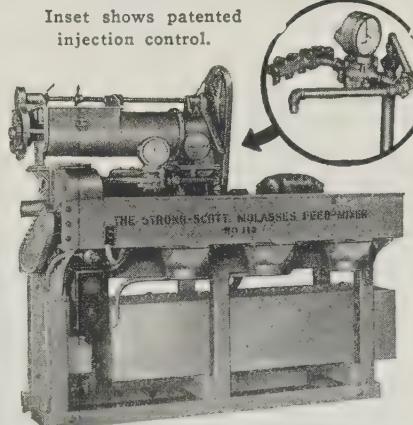
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IT WILL
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YOU.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

A pet hen belonging to Mrs. Leora Pollock of Denison, Ia., is reported to have laid 29 eggs in three weeks.

University Farm, Minn.—Ten-years records kept by poultrymen in Minnesota are the basis of Special Bulletin No. 186 on "The Chicken Business," written by Cora E. Cooke, extension poultry specialist.

Des Moines, Ia.—The annual convention of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Ass'n will be held here Sept. 28 to 30. It will be the largest gathering of poultrymen in the midwest. Last year 1,000 persons were in attendance.—A. G. T.

For meritorious research in poultry science the Borden Co. has offered an award of \$1,000 annually, it was announced recently at the meeting at Madison, Wis., of the Poultry Science Ass'n, to which has been delegated the naming of the winners.

Chicago, Ill.—Poultry and poultry products will be seen in the largest exposition of its kind ever held in the central west on the occasion of the Midwest Poultry Exposition which will take place Oct. 15 to 19 in the International Amphitheatre at the Chicago Stock Yards. The show will be staged under the sponsorship of an advisory com'ite of prominent producers, packers and a number of poultry specialists of the state agricultural colleges. Hobart Creighton, pres. of the Indiana Poultry Ass'n, is chairman of the exposition's advisory staff.

Recent experimental work has shown that manganese plays an important role in the prevention of slipped tendon or perosis in chicks, reported Prof. L. C. Norris of Cornell University. The addition of one-quarter pound of manganese sulphate per ton of chick mash is sufficient to overcome any partial deficiency of manganese and at the same time provide a margin of safety. The few cases of perosis which develop during the first 10 days after hatching cannot be prevented in this way, but may indicate that occasionally the breeder ration is deficient in manganese, said Professor Norris of Cornell at Durham, N. H., Farmers' Week.

A campaign to rid the state's 8,000,000 chickens of the costly pullorum disease will be launched by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture this month. Armed with lancets and droppers, the department will send 10 trained poultrymen into the field to draw blood samples from approximately 1,500 flocks, consisting of more than 200,000 hens suspected of having pullorum disease. Sixty-one hatcheries with an egg capacity of 1,365,499 eggs have already asked the Department of Agriculture to test their 175,500 hens supplying eggs for hatching purposes in order that they might rid their flocks of pullorum disease. The testing work, beginning this month, will be continued until March 1.

Potato marketing control by the federal government will be the subjects of hearings called by the Dept. of Agriculture in several leading potato producing states.

Feeds 8,000 Turkeys

David Osterhout of Crete, Neb., hatched and sent to brooder houses his first lot of turkeys on Apr. 23, and has hatched more until his present total on feed is 8,000.

Approximately a ton and half of mash and 400 gallons of buttermilk are needed each day for their ration. For dessert they pick up grasshopper tidbits and some green stuff.

The slanting roosts are made of willow poles standing 5 to 8 feet high, moved every two weeks to clean ground, of which 40 acres is available.

The birds are insured against windstorm and hail.

Ground Whole Oats in Chick Rations

By R. E. ROBERTS and C. W. CARRICK of Purdue University, in Poultry Science

Seven experiments were conducted involving 14 lots of chicks. Barred Plymouth Rock chicks were used in all cases except Experiment 6 in which White Leghorn chicks were used. Each chick was banded and individual weights were taken at the start and at suitable intervals.

In Experiment 6 the chicks were brooded in colony brooder houses on a litter of ground corn cobs and had access to range after the first three weeks. In all of the other experiments the chicks were brooded on wire floors either on indoor brooder tables previously described by Carrick (1925) or in battery brooders equipped with electrically heated hovers.

The wheat bran and wheat middlings were obtained from a local mill which makes only one grade of each. The oats were finely ground on a hammer mill with a one-eighth inch screen. Weights of the oats which were fed in the first two experiments were not obtained, but samples of those used in Experiments 3, 4 and 5, 6, and 7 weighed 29.8, 35.2, 35.1, and 33.4 pounds per bushel respectively.

It is evident that, with the rations used in these experiments, 30 per cent of ground oats was as satisfactory as 15 per cent each of wheat bran and wheat middlings, when judged by the rate of growth, mortality, or amount of feed required to produce a unit of gain.

Ground oats were an efficient substitute for bran and middlings regardless of whether the ration contained a combination of either 12 and 4 or 15 and 5 (or 6) per cent of meat and bone scraps and dried milk respectively. A direct comparison of these two rations is provided by Experiments 4 and 5 which were conducted at the same time, under similar conditions, and with the same quality of chicks.

It might be expected that the bran and middlings would be superior to oats with the lower levels of meat scraps and dried milk, since bran especially is known to contain proteins of good quality. Rations containing less than 12 per cent of meat and bone scraps and 4 per cent of dried milk were not tested since it has been the experience at this Station (1928) that such levels of these protein supplements are about the minimum which it is advisable to use in chick starting rations.

It is possible that the levels of meat scraps and dried milk used in these trials furnished more protein than was necessary and that consequently the protein supplied by either the bran and middlings or the oats did not have an opportunity to show any effect on the rate of growth. That bran and middlings do contribute to the growth-promoting properties of these rations has been shown in our work with wheat where the substitution of ground wheat for bran and middlings did not produce nearly as rapid growth as bran and middlings. Whether this increased efficiency resulting from the use of bran and middlings is due to the protein or to some other factor supplied by them has not been determined. That the protein which they furnish is at least one contributing factor is suggested in experiments conducted at this Station recently in which the use of meat and milk

proteins in amounts greater than those supplied by 15 per cent of meat and bone scraps and 5 per cent of dried milk resulted in a further increase in the rate of growth.

In Experiment 6, when the chicks were in colony brooder houses on litter, the satisfactory growth obtained from the oats ration and the fact that there was no difference in the mortality on the two rations indicate that oats have no harmful effect when fed to chicks kept on litter. Judged on the basis of their fiber content similar results would be expected from either the bran and middlings or the oats rations. Using average analyses of 2.0, 9.5, 4.7,

WIZARD MIXERS
built strong and sturdy. New reduced prices make Wizard biggest mixer value on the market. 500, 1,000 and 2,000 lb. sizes. Write for prices and literature.

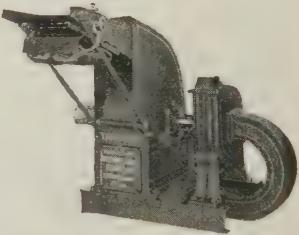
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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

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10.9, 3.0, and 18.0 per cent fiber for corn, bran, middlings, oats, meat scraps, and alfalfa leaf meal, respectively, the bran and middlings ration used in Experiment 6 would contain 4.1 per cent fiber and the oats ration 5.2 per cent fiber, a difference of only 1.1 per cent in the fiber content of the two rations. Morris, Thompson, and Heller (1932) conclude that the results of their experiments, in which different amounts of fiber were used in chick rations, indicate that the amount of fiber in a chick ration could be increased to as much as eight or nine per cent of the ration without harmful effects as measured by rate of growth or mortality. According to their results it should be possible to use rather light weight oats as a substitute for bran and middlings without adding too much fiber to the ration. In Experiment 3 the oats which were used weighed only 29.8 pounds per bushel, but the results obtained are in agreement with those of the other experiments in which heavier oats were fed.

In all of these experiments finely ground oats were used. The value of more coarsely ground oats remains to be determined. Perhaps the larger pieces of hulls in the coarsely ground oats would make them undesirable as a feed for chicks.

In Experiment 7, eight chicks on the oats ration had slipped tendons at four weeks of age. This was the only trial in which perosis occurred and no more cases developed after the mineral content of the ration was reduced by the substitution of a high protein meat meal for five per cent of meat and bone scraps. The bran and middlings ration with 15 per cent of meat and bone scraps (9 to 10 per cent P_2O_5) is on the borderline so far as the production of perosis is concerned since, in other experiments, a case has occasionally developed on this ration. However, the amount of minerals in the meat and bone scraps (9.0 per cent P_2O_5) was apparently not alone responsible for the development of perosis in the present instance since no trouble occurred on the bran and middlings ration, and also because in Experiment 5 with a ration containing the same level of meat and bone scraps (9.2 per cent P_2O_5), fed to chicks also brooded on wire floors, no cases of perosis developed. It is possible that the variation in the mineral content of the oats or the other ingredients of the ration either increased the amount of minerals or changed the calcium-phosphorus ratio, which according to Titus (1932) is one of the factors responsible for the development of perosis.

From the result of our experiments it seems

advisable to substitute finely ground oats for wheat bran and wheat middlings, in the starting rations which were used, provided cost factors are favorable. The purpose of these tests was to find a means of utilizing oats in chick rations under practical conditions rather than to determine the value of the different nutrients supplied by oats. One should not conclude that oats could be substituted for bran and middlings in any type of ration, since the amount and quality of the protein and the other nutritional factors supplied by the other ingredients of the ration would determine the value of oats in that particular ration.

Vitamin G Deficiency

By L. C. NORRIS and G. F. HEUSER of Cornell

Vitamin G, one of the more recent additions to the list of known vitamins, now appears to be a complex substance consisting of at least two factors. Because of this it is sometimes called the *vitamin-G complex*. A lack of one factor of this complex produces a deficiency disease in animals and poultry similar to pellagra in human beings. In order to avoid confusion, this component of the vitamin-G complex is frequently termed the *antipellagraic factor*. The symptoms of pellagra include digestive disorders, skin lesions, infections of the eyes, poor feather development, nervous symptoms, and general weakness, apparent in the engraving herewith.

A lack of the other factor of the vitamin-G complex causes a slowing up in growth or a loss of weight. No characteristic deficiency disease resulting from a lack of this factor has been observed. For want of a better term it has been designated the *growth-promoting factor*. It is required not only for the growth of chicks but also for growth of chick embryos or hatchability. Instances have been observed where all eggs, produced by hens fed a ration deficient in growth-promoting vitamin G, failed to hatch. Less of this factor is required for egg production and maintenance of the health of laying hens than is required for hatchability.

The antipellagraic factor of the vitamin-G complex is present in adequate quantities in the cereals and their by-products. If the factor which prevents the pellagra-like disease in poultry is the same as that which prevents a similar condition in other animals, milk, milk by-products, and meat by-products should also be rich sources of this vitamin. A deficiency

of this factor, therefore, should never develop on any poultry ration except those especially treated to destroy it.

On the other hand, only a small amount of the growth-promoting factor of the vitamin-G complex is contained in the cereals and their by-products. Moderate but variable quantities are generally present in meat scrap and fish meal. This factor is found, however, in large amounts in milk and its by-products. The inclusion of 7.5 per cent of dried skimmilk or dried buttermilk or 5 per cent of dried whey in mashes for chicks is adequate in supplying their need for this vitamin. Ten per cent of dried skimmilk or 6½ to 7 per cent of dried whey in the mash is sufficient for breeders while the need of layers, not used for breeding purposes, is satisfied when the laying mash contains 5 per cent of dried skimmilk or 3.5 per cent of dried whey. Experience also indicates that if liquid skimmilk or buttermilk is constantly available, the birds will receive sufficient vitamin G.

Succulent or dried leafy green roughages are also excellent sources of growth-promoting vitamin G. Alfalfa meal and alfalfa leaf meal are about one-half as rich in this vitamin as is dried skimmilk, and a properly dehydrated alfalfa meal is about three-fourths as rich. Therefore, when alfalfa meal is included in a poultry mash, the quantity of milk by-products can be reduced correspondingly. The usual practice is to use 5 per cent of alfalfa meal in the mash.

The 26th National Safety Congress and Exposition will be held Oct. 11 to 15 in Kansas City, Mo., with several thousand delegates. Accidents will be given microscopic study in an effort to prevent future tragedies. An interesting series of programs has been prepared for the Food Section, including "Safety Kinks in the Food Industry" (illustrated), by H. J. Aldrich, Sec'y and asst. treas., Spencer, Kellogg and Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., and Slides and Safety Kinks Com'te Chairman, Food Section, N. S. C.

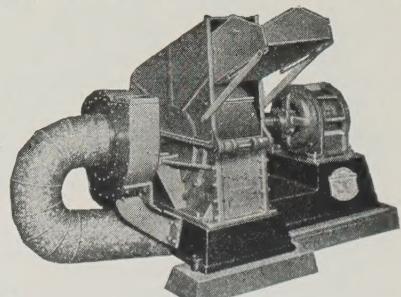
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Mineral Feed Mfrs. Meet

The 5th annual convention was called to order at 10:30 by Pres. E. E. Clore, of Greenwood, Ind., Sept. 2 in the Medinah Club at Chicago, briefly outlined the history of the Ass'n from its organization to the present time.

The annual report of Executive Sec. L. F. Brown was presented in mimeographed form and in view of the fact that the report was to be mailed later to all members of the Ass'n, it was not read.

Sec'y L. F. Brown's Report

There was a mass of legislation presented in the several states during the early part of the present calendar year, some of which directly affected the mineral feed manufacturing industry and a lot more which would have an indirect effect were same to be enacted into law. I shall cite only such legislation as I believe to directly affect our industry and which became law, as follows:

Arizona—A complete new feed inspection law following very closely the requirements of the Model Feed bill of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials. It carries the wording of the Model Feed bill relating to mineral feeds, exactly as it appears in that proposed bill. It provides for an inspection fee of 20 cents per ton.

Canada—An entirely new law, which while not actually providing for the guarantee of the percentages of all ingredients in the law itself, gives authority to the administrative officer to require such information to appear on packages and provides for that official to promulgate reasonable tolerances for variations between guarantees and actual analyses. The law includes mineral mixture feeds within its provisions and requires guarantees for calcium, phosphorus, iodine, iron and salt. The law confers very broad powers upon the administrative officer in the enforcement of its provisions. It provides for an annual registration fee of \$2 for each brand.

Florida—An amendment to the present law provides that the commissioner of agriculture and the state chemist shall have the power to assess and collect refunds to cover deficiencies on any feeding stuffs as determined by an official analysis and such refunds so collected to be distributed pro rata among actual consumers of such feed. While mineral feeds are not specifically mentioned in the law, the term "mixed feeds" would probably be interpreted to include mineral mixture feeds.

Georgia—An amendment to the present law provides that in addition to the inspection fee of 20 cents per ton, there shall be an annual registration fee of \$2 for each brand offered for registration. This law does not specifically mention mineral feeds, but the term "mixed feeds" could be held to cover such products.

Idaho—An entirely new law following closely the meaning of the Model Feed Bill. It does not specifically mention mineral feeds but the wording "shall be held to include all feeding stuffs used for feeding livestock and poultry" can be interpreted to include mineral mixture feeds. It does not provide for the payment of either a registration or an inspection fee.

Indiana—An amendment to the present law provides that the state chemist may at his discretion exchange under reasonable conditions and circumstances unused tax tags for new tags.

Kansas—While no change was made in the Kansas law, a regulation issued Nov. 25, 1936, provides that beginning Jan. 1, 1937, registration of feeding stuffs in that state will be required annually and that all registrations will expire Dec. 31 following date of registration.

Michigan—An entirely new law which carries the wording of the Model Feed bill relative to mineral mixture feeds and a further provision that the percentage of each ingredient present in compounded or mixed feeds in amounts of less than 5 per cent, shall be declared on the label. The bill provides for an annual registration fee of \$15 for each brand.

South Carolina—An amendment to the present law provides that no tags, cards or descriptive matter shall be fastened to packages containing feedstuffs with metal holders.

South Dakota—An amendment to the present law provides for optional registration, either in the form of a registration fee of \$20 for each brand or an annual registration fee of \$1 and an inspection fee of 15 cents per ton.

Wisconsin—An entirely new law which includes within its provisions the recommendation contained in the Model Feed bill relative to mineral mixture feeds. Another provision reads as follows: "In the case of feeds containing for their principal claim dietary factors in forms not expressible by the foregoing chemical components or are thereby inadequately described, a statement of guarantee as shall be specified

by ruling of the department." The law provides for optional forms of registration, to wit: a registration fee of \$1 for each brand registered, plus an inspection fee of 5 cents per net ton, providing that the minimum inspection fee shall be not less than \$10 annually; a registration fee of \$5 for a retailer's license authorizing the sale of a brand of feed at one location only designated in the license, to the ultimate consumer and not for resale; and a \$15 registration fee for a wholesaler's license authorizing the sale and resale of a brand of feed anywhere within the state. The law also contains a provision requiring manufacturers, when so requested, to submit to the department a confidential statement of total tonnage sold in the state during any calendar year, the tonnage to be classified as requested by the department, with a penalty of refusal of registration to those failing to submit such reports.

Federal Legislation—The so-called Copeland bill passed the senate early in the session but failed in the house. The principal bone of contention between the two houses of congress appears to be on the question of whether the Department of Agriculture or the Federal Trade commission shall enforce the advertising provision contained in such bills.

Industry Regulation—Notwithstanding the failure of the recent congress to enact legislation for a stricter control of all industry, there is nevertheless a well-defined feeling that some additional forms of industry regulation will be enacted into law at the second session of the present congress.

Membership and Funds—At the time of our last annual meeting, I reported a membership of 32. During the year we have added 14 new members and our membership role now contains the names of 46 members. It must be apparent to all interested in the mineral feed manufacturing industry that a larger membership is imperative if the association is to be really representative of the industry it is attempting to serve.

The improvement of business conditions and a returning prosperity presents a splendid opportunity for every manufacturer of mineral feeds, be he large or small, to register his approval or indifference of an effort to perfect a representative, well-knit organization to promote and advance the best interests of a growing industry which is being more and more recognized as essentially necessary to a permanent and prosperous agriculture.

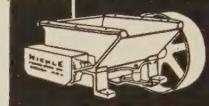
President Clore appointed the following com'tees: Nomination, T. P. Gibbons, J. H. Murphy, A. T. Peters, J. S. Ahern, D. M. Tonance. Resolutions, J. L. Elliott, Marlon Brando, V. B. Tucker. Auditing, Fred S. Tracy, J. C. Hickerson, A. T. McLellan.

W. B. GRIEM, in charge of feed inspection, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Madison, Wisc., briefly outlined the principal features of the new feed inspection law of that

state and answered such questions as were submitted to him relative to its provisions and the manner of enforcement.

W. E. FULLER, Assistant to the Vice Pres. of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, addressed the meeting on "Transportation." An interesting discussion followed Mr. Fuller's address on transportation matters in general and milling in transit in particular.

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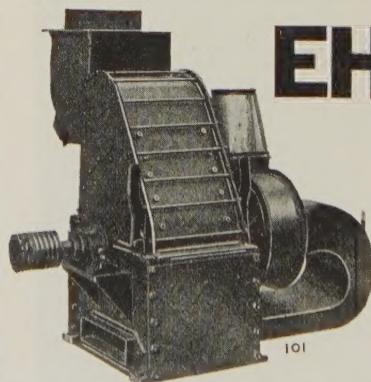
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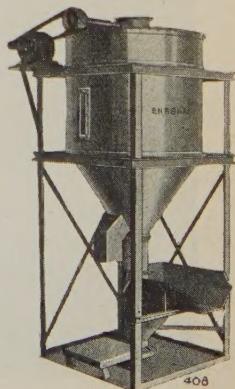


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The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock and most of those in attendance proceeded to the Tam O'Shanter Country Club for an afternoon of golf, an annual dinner, closing with the awarding of prizes for those participating in the golf tournament. This feature of the convention proved to be a very enjoyable affair.

Friday Morning Session

At the Friday morning session J. L. Elliott, chairman of the membership campaign committee, presented a report of the activities of his com'ite during the year, announcing the addition of 14 new members during the year and the further announcement of the receipt of 4 applications for membership at this meeting. Mr. Elliott recommended the appointment of a com'ite to continue a membership campaign during the ensuing year. Dr. Clore expressed the appreciation of the Ass'n for the effective work of the Membership Campaign Committee and thanked the members for their faithful service.

The following were appointed to serve as a membership campaign com'ite for the ensuing year: J. L. Elliott, chairman, Dr. W. C. Heinz, Dr. J. W. Kellogg, W. A. Rothermel, Fred S. Tracy, and V. B. Tucker.

Dr. J. S. HUGHES of the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., spoke in a most instructive manner on "Recent Developments in Mineral Feeds," which will appear later.

Friday Afternoon Session

Prof. C. W. CARRICK of Purdue University, who gave a most instructive address on "Problems in Poultry Nutrition," illustrated some of his statements with explanatory charts. His address precipitated a lively discussion, and will be published later.

The report of the auditing com'ite to the effect that the report of the treasurer had been examined and been found to be correct was presented and without objection, the treasurer's report was adopted and ordered filed.

The resolutions com'ite presented resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, thanking those who had aided in making the meeting so successful.

The nominating com'ite recommended the election of Dr. E. E. Clore, James H. Murphy, J. S. Ahern, Dr. A. T. Peters and J. L. Elliott as Directors. The report of the com'ite was

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
May 29....	31.75	38.50	22.00	27.50
July 10....	27.00	32.00	21.26	25.50
July 31....	21.50	27.50	17.35	20.25
Aug. 7....	21.00	23.00	17.55	20.30
Aug. 14....	19.50	22.00	17.15	19.20
Aug. 21....	18.00	18.50	16.70	19.00
Aug. 28....	17.00	17.25	16.10	19.50
Sept. 4....	17.00	17.00	15.40	19.60
St. Louis				
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
May 29....	24.10	29.00	162½	47.20
July 10....	23.25	27.85	145¾	35.00
July 31....	19.45	22.00	no sales	36.00
Aug. 7....	20.00	22.50	no sales	33.00
Aug. 14....	19.20	21.25	no sales	34.00
Aug. 21....	18.65	20.75	no sales	33.00
Aug. 28....	18.00	21.25	no sales	33.00
Sept. 4....	17.55	21.35	no sales	31.00
Cottonseed Meal				
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	City Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
May 29....	45.00	39.50	25.00	131
July 10....	41.00	32.00	20.00	131
July 31....	38.00	31.50	22.50	112
Aug. 7....	35.00	29.00	22.00	115
Aug. 14....	33.00	25.50	22.50	105
Aug. 21....	31.00	...	22.00	101
Aug. 28....	26.00	23.00	22.00	99½
Sept. 4....	23.00	23.00	21.50	103½

adopted, and the above named members duly elected as Directors.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Following adjournment directors convened and elected Dr. E. E. Clore as pres., J. S. Ahern as vice pres. and L. F. Brown as executive sec'y and treas.

almost normal, with no striker molestation of customers.

Hay Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1937	1936	Shipments 1937	1936
Baltimore	...	117	...	...
Boston	220	715	...	...
Chicago	1,509	2,237	38	179
Ft. Worth	22	33	...	...
Kansas City	8,496	9,408	1,668	1,992
Minneapolis	214	819	...	34
Peoria	...	10	10	10
Seattle	209	66	...	...

Collecting Proof of Vandalism With a Movie Camera

BY VEE SCOTT

Springfield, Missouri, has something new in strike proceedings, they are scarcely news any longer; but the Lipscomb Grain and Seed Co. of Springfield, Mo., whose attractive new plant was illustrated in the Journals June 9, has found a new angle on the strike business.

Carl Lipscomb, grandson of the founder of the company, and acting superintendent of the plant, used a movie camera to get evidence of vandalism on the part of strikers, while the union was picketing the Lipscomb elevator and feed mill.

Lipscomb has two rolls of the film, each about 30 feet long. Since it was the first time he had ever had a movie camera in his hands, the photography is far from being technically perfect, but it does show men throwing rocks and then dodging behind cars and adjoining buildings. The rock throwing sequence was interrupted occasionally, the camera seemed to change focus, recording a little sky, or ground, or blank wall. This effect was caused by Mr. Lipscomb dodging rocks at the time and didn't care, for the moment, which way the camera pointed.

Quiet orderly picketing continues at the Lipscomb mill. William Brewster, assistant sales-manager at the mill, reports good business—

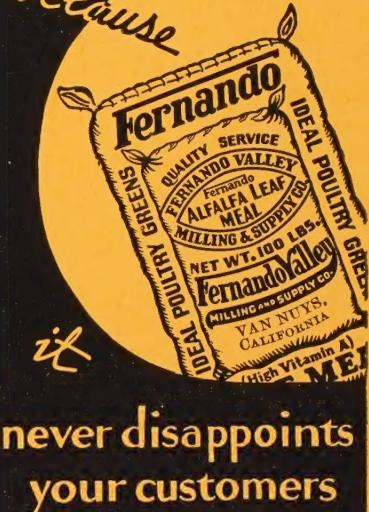
Feedstuffs Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets, during August, compared with August, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1937	1936	Shipments 1937	1936
*Baltimore	3,635	2,797	...	...
*†Boston	680	875	...	...
*Chicago	5,474	9,328	28,484	38,091
†Kansas City	6,175	7,500	25,925	23,725
Milwaukee	585	1,205	1,735	10,485
*Minneapolis	1,843	3,317	23,881	40,853
*Peoria	8,720	13,465	9,391	18,520
*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.				

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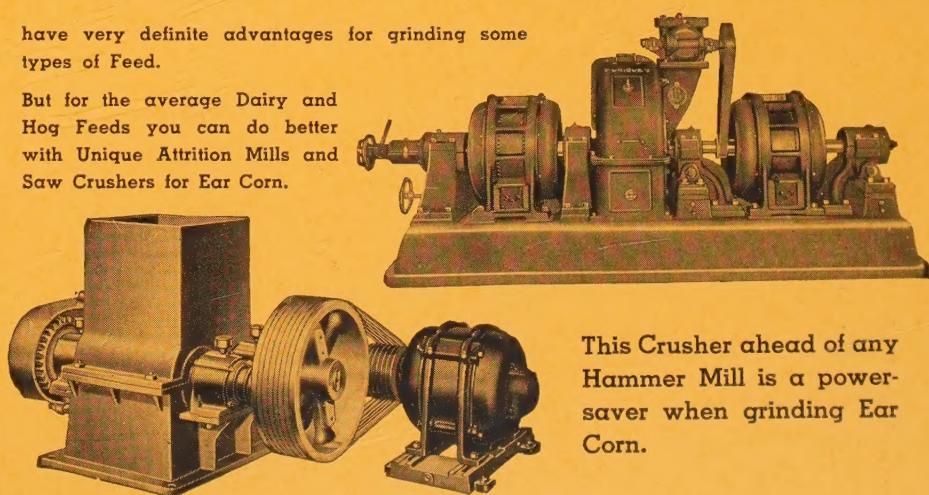


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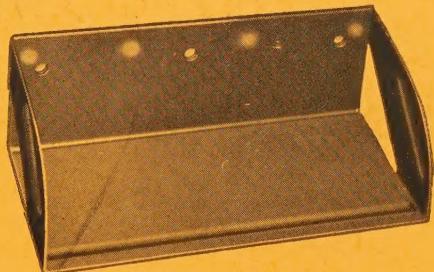
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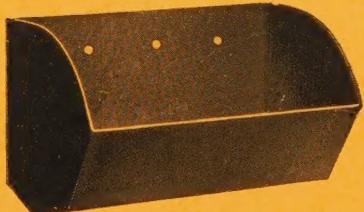
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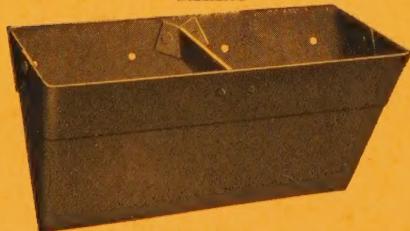
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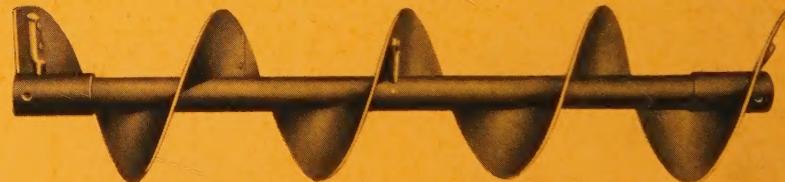
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